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GERMANS POUR WITHERING FIRE INTO RED WORKS

Axis Artillery, Bombs Rake Last Soviet Stronghold In Stalingrad

VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING

Volga Citadel Seen Doomed to Fall as Determined Counter-Attacks Fail

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 21.—German forces which have penetrated into the city of Stalingrad are concentrating their attacks on the Red October Arsenal, the last remaining important stronghold in the Volga citadel.

On the other hand, the Soviets have opened a wholesale offensive from the northern suburbs in a frantic effort to aid their comrades from the flank.

Marshal Simeon Timoshenko, apparently pinning his last hopes on this offensive, is said to be mobilizing even the highly treasured OGPU forces.

"The Soviets have suffered heavy losses in this offensive," the German High Command announced today.

The street fighting around the Red October Steel Works has reached its climax. The Germans call it "the largest-scale street fighting in the annals of war."

Sea of Flames

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 21.—German bombardment and bombing are being concentrated on the Red October Arsenal, the last remaining Soviet stronghold.

On Monday and Tuesday, German dive-bombers showered bombs on the arsenal and turned the works into a sea of flames.

Soviet aerial counter-attacks are showing signs of waning, with only a small air force being mobilized against this wholesale German offensive. In the combat over Stalingrad on Monday only two Soviet planes were claimed by the German air force, showing the smallness of the Soviet air force.

Bad weather has now set in on the whole of the eastern front. Heavy rain on Monday turned the roads in Stalingrad into a veritable muddy swamp. Artillery and tank corps have consequently bogged down in the northern sector.

Heavy snow has fallen in the mountain region in the western part of the Caucasus. At places the snow is three meters deep. However, the German forces are keeping up their advance. A severe combat is being unfolded in the Schumjan area, where the Germans are concentrating on mopping-up operations.

West of the Tuapse Road, Soviet troops for two days put up a tough resistance, but are now giving up their positions under the pressure of German and Slovakian forces.

Danger Is Admitted

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 21.—With their positions in the Stalingrad area whittled down to the Red October Arsenal plus small sectors in the vicinity, the Soviets now admit the imminence of the fall of Stalingrad. although Marshal Simeon Timoshenko still refuses to give up the city.

Now that it is impossible to send aid from the eastern bank of the Volga, the Marshal is tenaciously repeating the strategy of hitting the left wing of the German forces from the midway between the Don and the Volga.

German reports say, however, that the Germans, entrenched in their iron defense lines in this sector, have repulsed all Soviet counter-attacks and turned the situation in their favor.

When the Stalingrad situation took a drastic turn for the worse following the loss of the Jerjinsky and the Red Barricade Factories. Marshal Timoshenko launched diversion operations with a force of three sniper divisions and two crack tank units equipped with about 120 tanks from midway between the Don and the Volga. The Germans repulsed this attack after destroying 40 Soviet tanks and inflicting heavy casualties on the Soviet infantry units

A small number of Soviet troops crossed the Don River and penetrated into the German positions,

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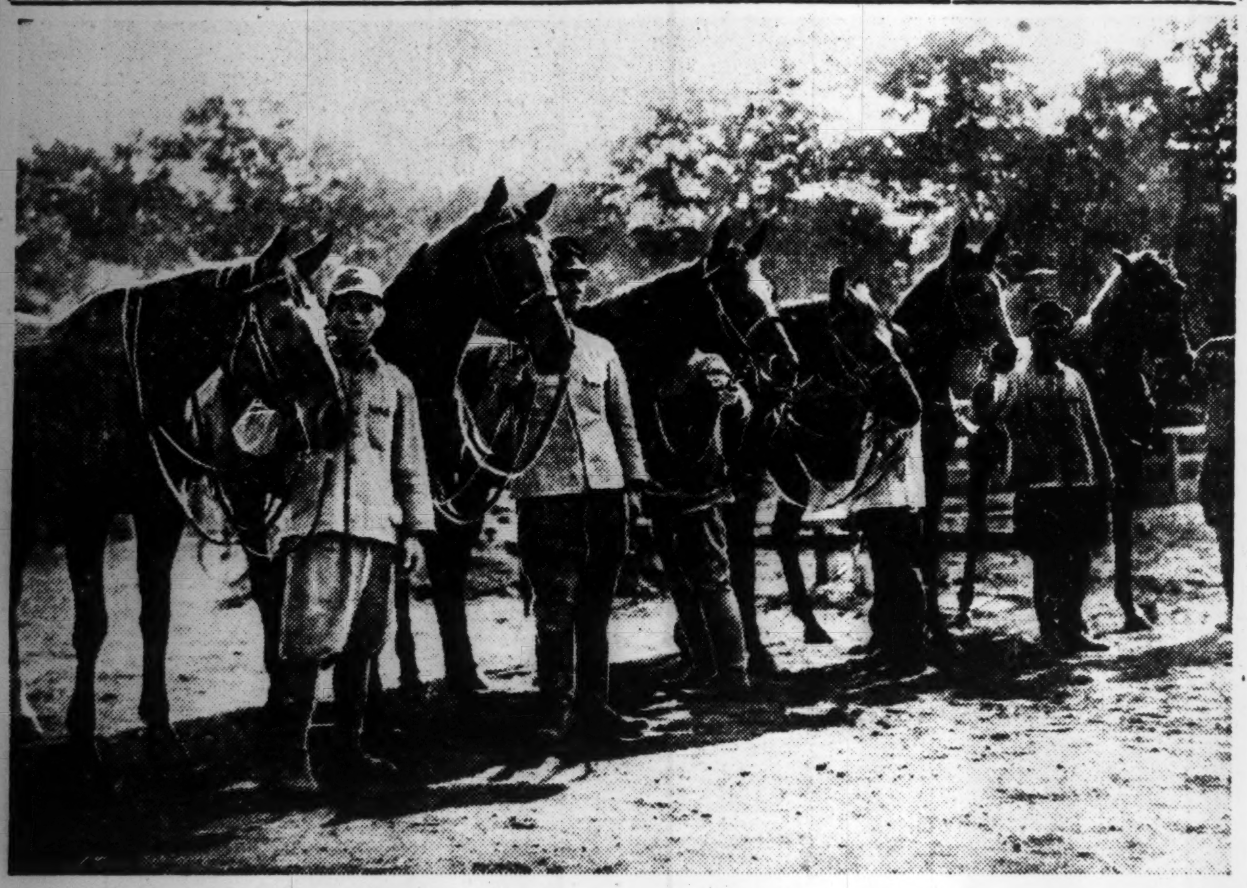
Will Soon Serve New Masters



The first military horse festival since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be held throughout the country on Saturday. One of the features of the central celebration scheduled at Ueno Park will be the exhibition of three military mounts captured by the Japanese Army from the defeated British forces in the Malay campaign.

The three horses are among six (shown in the photograph) of former British mounts which the Imperial Army has granted to the Japan Equestrian Association. Already given Japanese names, the six steeds are being trained by the Association at its Yoyogi training grounds, and it is expected that they will see service as Japanese military mounts.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRE ON PATRIOTS OF IRAN

Kill Many in Retaliation for Shooting of English Envoy —Riots Break Out

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 22.—There is a marked aggravation of the situation arising out of the action of British troops in shooting to death multitudes of Nationalists of Iran in retaliation for the shooting of Sir Reader Wm. Bullard, British Minister to Iran.

On October 21, riots against Britain broke out in various parts of Iran. The angry crowds were under the leadership of members of the Independence Party. The British forces stationed in Iran, realizing the seriousness of the situation, have taken measures designed to pacify the populace which has now identified itself with the anti-British agitation.

Groups of British troops are going up and down the country, arguing with the people to induce them to renounce the anti-British movement. The whole of Iran is now in commotion.

A report sent out from the Wajilistan broadcasting station on October 21 told of how Indians of a strength of three companies in the British army which was sent to put down the riotings went over to the agitating men as a protest against the lawless behavior of their British comrades in arms. Observers frankly admit that the situation which finds the people of India in revolt against British authority is in the background of the course which events are taking in Iran.

These observers have no doubt of the profound manner in which the anti-British riots in Iran would affect the nations of East Asia.

British Envoy Wounded

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 22—According to a radio broadcast on October 21 in Teheran, Sir Reader Wm. Bullard, British Minister to Iran, was fired at by a group of members of the Independence Party in Teheran on October 19 and was severely wounded.

The British authorities in Iran, taking a serious view of the affair, promptly arrested a large number of advocates of the independence of Iran and executed them all by shooting. At the same time they filed a strong protest with the Iran Government.

No secret is made of the fact that the British note of protest demanded the Teheran Government to permit the British to set up a military administration in a certain specified area of Iran. The general expectation among competent observers is that an extension of the area where the British troops stationed in Iran are permitted to operate will result from the British move.

Former British Craft, Now Gunboat Suma, Steams Into Canton

Domei

CANTON October 21.—The gunboat Suma, a former British craft known as the Moth which was salvaged and included in the Japanese Navy List on July 1, made port here yesterday, one day before the fourth anniversary of the fall of this city, it was disclosed today. At the time of the Japanese assault on Canton, the gunboat was patrolling Chukiang, on the Canton River. Later, it was transferred to Hongkong where it was scuttled during the Japanese siege of the island.

GENERAL SMUTS URGES OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES

Must Not Hesitate When Opportunity Arises, S. Africa's Premier Declares

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 21.—In the joint session of both Houses held on Wednesday, General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in delivering a speech, as reported from London today stated that with the arrival of an opportunity, the Allies should commence an offensive without hesitation.

However, he desisted from touching upon the problem of the formation of a second front and simply said that the Allies should extend all possible aid to the Soviet Union.

In the fourth year of hostilities, he said that warfare is to enter the stage of offensive from the defensive.

Referring to the post-war structure of the world, he desired the establishment of a structure of a more organic nature than the present League of Nations.

LEBANON FACES SHORTAGE OF IMPORTANT FOODSTUFF

Many People Said Going Without Even Their Rationed Quotas

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 21.—The Lebanon Government is faced with a serious situation due to the lack of foodstuffs and the inadequacy of the distribution system, according to a Beirut dispatch received here today.

Although the Lebanon Government recently tightened down drastically on the rationing system for foodstuffs, the shortage of foodstuffs and hitches in the distribution system resulted in many people going without even their rationed quotas. the report said.

Under the circumstances, the dispatch continued, the people and the Allied troops stationed in the country are voicing open dissatisfaction with the present Government,

ANTI-ALLIED HATRED MOUNTING IN SPAIN

Spaniards Demonstrate Against Anglo-American Propaganda In Motion Picture

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 21.—Public opinion in Spain is rapidly crystalizing in favor of action against America and Britain.

Indications are mounting that the people of Spain in general are getting impatient with anything which tends to put America and Britain in a favorable light in connection with the current war.

An example of this is the anti-British demonstration spontaneously carried out by the spectators at a motion picture hall in Barcelona when a picture of a British warship sinking a German submarine was flashed on the screen.

Another report reaching here on October 21 said that many students, soldiers, and young men among the spectators rushed to the stage, demanding that the film, which they declared was an offense to the Spanish, be dropped forthwith. They leaped up on to the stage, and facing the audience, shouted cheers for Germany and Spain. Seeing some British among the crowd of spectators, the demonstrators seized and confined them in a room where a sound thrashing was administered. Then they went out to the street and staged a demonstration against Britain and America.

The report added that after the incident the British and American residents in Barcelona asked for the protection of the Spanish Government.

The Spanish authorities, the report concluded, were indifferent to the protests which were lodged by Britain and America over the incident. Instead, as demanded by the audience of the Barcelona motion picture theater, the Spanish authorities banned the presentation of the picture throughout the country.

SUPPLY DEARTH SLOWING DOWN OUTPUT IN U.S.

American Production Program Hindered by Shortage Of Materials

SHIPBUILDING RETARDED

Roosevelt Confuses Propaganda With Actual Results—Weaknesses Many

By SABURO SUZUKI
Nichi Nichi Correspondent

BUENOS AIRES, October 21.—The War of Greater East Asia has been going on for ten months, and it cannot be denied that America is at the present and in the future our big enemy. How great then is its fighting power and what changes have come about in recent months? Before the war we studied America's strength and weaknesses carefully and at this time we find that the inherent strength and weaknesses still exist, even though they may have undergone some transformation.

There is absolutely no necessity to change our idea regarding America. We need not fear when we understand that it is showing its favorable points fully and we need not rejoice that its weaknesses are becoming evident. We must hold to our firm determination to fight a long-term war and if we do that there will be nothing to fear from America. Your correspondent presents the following report based on recently released announcements. It must be noted however, that America never releases any figures unless for propaganda purposes, and they should be taken as such.

American culture is primarily a material culture and its special characteristics have been made extremely apparent in its efficiency, mass production, standardization, and propaganda. An outstanding example of such characteristics can be seen in the wartime Ford factories. Anyone visiting the Ford plants during peacetime felt that these would be indeed formidable once they were switched to produce munitions. One was shown a great example of American mass production, standardization and efficiency and was struck by the magnitude of material culture in America. But those who were so impressed were the victims of hypnotism caused by the propaganda behind the scenes. That is, they mistakenly thought that once the automobile industry was faced with war it would be just as effective, or even more so, in producing equipment for war.

Mistaken Conceptions

Similar mistaken conceptions can be discovered in the literature describing America's wartime resources. It is the habit to imagine that America's abundant peacetime resources can immediately be applied to war uses. During peacetime the automobile industry showed a tremendous efficiency. That is because it had all the necessary equipments to produce automobiles, and because it had on hand all the imported and domestic materials which it needed. But once the Ford plants turned to the production of planes what was the result? Though the plans of the American engineers were not a complete failure, the results did not reach expectations.

The factories were changed but once operations began, the workers' lack of familiarity with the new work and the shortage of essential materials interfered and expectations

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, October 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Guiding National Movements

CHUGAI SHOGYO—With the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia close at hand, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at its committee meeting on Wednesday reportedly decided on the fundamental policies with reference to new national movements which will be launched as the situation enters upon a new stage with the progress of the war. A complete change has come over the situation both at home and abroad since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which now assumes the proportions of a protracted struggle. America and Britain, realizing this, are belatedly setting up a full-fledged wartime structure. It goes without saying that Japan must revitalize its invincible structure in the true sense of the term.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, following the second renovation of its structure, is now the nucleus of all national movements both in name and in fact. It is timely that the Association should endeavor to start new organized

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Burmese Eager to Learn Japanese; Rangoon Cultural Center Planned

Record Enrollment Seen at Two Schools in Capital City; Nippon Tongue Exclusively Used At Army Cadet School

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

RANGOON, October 21.—In preparing the foundation for the establishment of a new sphere of prosperity for the Asiatics, the Japanese language is being speedily introduced in Burma in direct proportion to the receding of American and British influences.

Two Japanese language schools established here lead in size and system the other schools opened under the guidance of the Japanese Army Administration Headquarters in Burma at Mandalay, Moulmein, Pegu, Bassein, Lashio and Maymyo.

One of these two schools was opened on June 1 under the direct supervision of the Japanese Military Administration. Under the presidency of Tenzui Uyeda, a professor at Koyasan University, the teaching staff of the school, comprised of 15 experienced instructors, is educating 1,500 pupils, selected in November from among applicants numbering several times more.

Lessons in 3 Shifts

The other school was opened on July 14 and has an enrollment far beyond its facilities that the students receive instruction in three shifts.

At both schools Japanese text books are used, Japanese conversation being the main subject. Conspicuous among the student at the two institutions are 400 red-garbed Burmese priests, 30 army language students and scores of Indians.

The demand for graduates as teachers of smaller language schools and higher salaries offered by Japanese firms to Japanese-speaking native inhabitants are strong incentives to students who show progress within three months.

At the Burmese Army Cadet School, founded September 1 at Mingaladon, Japanese is the exclusive language. All the orders and reports are given in Japanese, while the cadets are required to undertake intensive studies. In les than two months all the cadets have mastered "katakana".

Cultural Center Planned

Plans are under way to establish a Japanese cultural institute in Rangoon in the near future in order to meet growing Burmese demands for information concerning Japan, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports from Rangoon.

The projected institute, the journal said, will be supervised personally by a special committee composed of leading government officials and Burmese writers, including Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Central Administrative Organ for Burma, and Jun Takami, Saburo Toyoda and Ikutaro Shimizu, members of the Japanese Army press section in Burma.

Distribution of Japanese publications, arrangements of Japanese lecture meetings, movies, and radio programs will feature the initial activities of the proposed institute, it is understood.

U.S. EMBARRASSED BY LABOR SHORTAGE

McNutt to Ask Congress to Give President Wide Powers to Mobilize Workers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 21.—Obviously to cope with the increasing labor shortage in the United States, Paul McNutt, Director of the Man-Power Board, today clarified that he was intending to submit to President Roosevelt within two weeks a legislation investing the President with an extensive authority for mobilizing labor.

It is reported that the proposed legislation is calculated to give three essential powers to President Roosevelt, namely:

1. Authority to require employers to hire workers solely through a central agency.

2. Authority to control methods of utilizing labor by prohibiting the transfer of workers from one factory to another.

3. Authority to keep men on their jobs and also to compel them to change to certain jobs when necessary.

Meanwhile, Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a statement issued today said that the War Department is considering the release of 4,000 soldiers with mining experiences for work in leading mines in the United States to alleviate the prevailing famine of cardinal war materials such as lead, tin, copper, tungsten and molybdenum.

NEW CURRENCY FOR FARES

China Railway Charges to Be Met With Reserve Bank Notes

Domei

HANKOW, October 21.—Cooperating with the National Government of China in its currency policy, the Japanese military authorities here have decided that Central Reserve Bank notes will be used as the sole currency for fares of the Peking-Hankow, Hankow-Canton, Nanchang-Kiukiang and other railways in western Central China, beginning November 1.

Heretofore, the Japanese military scrip has been the standard currency for fares of these railways.

Meanwhile, the Central Reserve Bank of China announced today that old fapi in western Central China must be exchanged with Federal Reserve notes during the two-week period from October 22 to November 4.

TRAINING INSTITUTE NEARS COMPLETION

Inauguration for National Organization Scheduled on November 11

The completion and inauguration of the National Training Institute will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on November 11 with more than 2,000 prominent persons attending, including Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Minister of Education, Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, and Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture, according to Domei.

The Institute, which covers an area of approximately 75 acres in Koganeimachi, Tokyo Prefecture, has been established for the purpose of training the people in the basic principles of "Kodo", the Imperial Way. While the stress will be on spiritual training, physical training in Japanese martial arts will also be given.

One of the buildings of the Institute is the historic ceremonial hall which was used in Tokyo on the occasion of the celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire two years ago.

The Institute is divided into ten sections. The ceremonial hall, with a floor space of approximately a third of an acre, and the main hall, with a floor space of almost a half acre, have already been completed by the Building and Repairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry. The study hall, training hall, purification hall, military arts exercise hall, archery ground, research hall, library and living quarters are nearing completion.

It was further learned Thursday that Tadakatsu Matsuoka, former principal of the Utsunomiya High Agricultural and Forestry School, has been appointed as the first director of the Institute, according to Domei.

Approximately 100 principals of middle schools and national schools from various parts of the country are scheduled to take a short one-week training course at the Institute beginning November 6, it was disclosed.

Hata Ends Inspection

Domei

NANKING, October 22.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, returned here today after a five-day inspection tour of Hankow, Wuchang, Hsiangsi and Kiukiang, it was announced by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

29 BASIC PLANS FOR 1943-1944 ARE ADOPTED

Measures for Vigorous Prosecution of War Decided By Cabinet

KAYA EXPLAINS OUTLINE

Board of Information Makes Public Items for Budget Preference

Twenty-nine policies of major importance, all to be carried out during the 1943-44 fiscal year, were announced by the Board of Information Thursday afternoon, after they had been approved by the Cabinet.

These measures which will be essential to the vigorous execution of the nation's basic policy of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion to permit of the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere fall within the five categories of measures given below:

1. Policies related to military affairs and air defense and others considered absolutely necessary for the conduct of war.

2. Policies considered absolutely necessary for the strengthening of the various measures for effectuating wartime general mobilization and for the extension of the nation's productive power. These policies all aim at the speedy increase of the power for defending the country.

3. Policies considered absolutely necessary for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

4. Policies considered absolutely necessary to carry out the food policy, policy for improving the health of the people, and to secure the living of the people under war-time conditions.

5. Policies considered absolutely necessary to increase population and to improve the quality of the existing populating and to promote the reform and improvement of the nation's cultural and educational systems.

Important Factor

The important thing about these policies is that they were adopted in advance of the 1943-44 national budget.

The principles which were to guide the Government in the discussion of major policies to be carried out during the next fiscal year were laid down during the Cabinet meeting of July 17.

The examination by the Cabinet of the plans for the major policies which had been worked out by the Planning Board and other Government organs started on October 15.

It was continued at the regular Cabinet session on October 20. This meeting took place at 8 a.m., earlier than the time at which regular Cabinet meetings usually are held. By the time the meeting was at an end, the examination of about half the number of policies before the Cabinet had been finished.

Thursday's Cabinet meeting, which had been advanced from today's scheduled regular session, was held at 8 a.m. as in the case of the regular Cabinet council of October 20. The deliberations were continued uninterruptedly for six and a half hours.

When the meeting came to an end at 2:30 p.m., the Information Board came out with the announcement that 29 major policies for enforcement during the next fiscal year had been decided upon during the meeting.

The Finance Ministry will be left to work out concrete measures for enforcing these 29 major policies for the coming fiscal year.

As for those of these major policies whose approval by the Diet is necessary, they will be incorporated into legislative bills in time for presentation to the coming regular Diet session which will be convened in December.

Announcement Made

The Board of Information at 2:30 p.m. Thursday made the following announcement:

"It was decided at today's Cabinet meeting that the vital items to be given budgetary preference in the 1943 fiscal year should be as follows:

"1. Perfection of research into aviation.

2. Promotion of study regarding the utilization of the resources of the South.

3. Protection of Japanese rights and interests and nationals in the

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29 BASIC SCHEMES ARE MADE PUBLIC

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy countries.

4. Creation of a special municipality for Tokyo.
5. Perfection of air defense equipment.
6. Enhancement of efficiency in the minting of coins and in the printing of bank notes, securities, etc.
7. Control of commodity interchange and price control.
8. Renovation of educational structure.
9. Promotion and encouragement of learning.
10. Matter relating to the increase in enrollment at universities, colleges and vocational colleges.
11. Perfection of equipment necessary for training teachers.
12. Measures for promotion of the health of school teachers, students and pupils.
13. Perfecting and enlarging equipment of meteorological organs.
14. Stabilization of agricultural community in Japan.
15. Increase in the production of foodstuffs.
16. Revision of Agricultural Insurance system.
17. Enhancement of efficiency in vital mineral industries.
18. Extending subsidy to coal mining industry.
19. Urgent increase in the production of copper, quick silver and manganese ore.
20. Heightening of the precision of important machinery.
21. Increase in the production of Butanol, etc. through the conversion of Government alcohol factories.
22. Expansion of production of vital chemicals.
23. Training of aviators.
24. Expansion of equipment for training mariners.
25. Enhancement of traffic capacity of motor trucks.
26. Matters relative to colonizing emigrants to Manchoukuo in 1943.
27. Strengthening of anti-tuberculosis measures.
28. Matters relative to increasing population.
29. Strengthening and expansion of activities for relief of soldiers.

Kaya Explains

In this connection, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said Thursday afternoon:

"At today's Cabinet meeting vital items to be given budgetary preference in the 1943 fiscal year were decided upon. This, however, is an outline and does not necessarily mean that all these 29 items will be incorporated in the budget formation. Preference will be given in the order of importance. Appropriations will be decided later. That is why the plan for the creation of a special municipality for Tokyo, which does not require a large appropriation, is included in the important items decided upon today.

"In regard to the formation of the general budget for the next fiscal year, we do not yet know what will be the appropriations required for extraordinary military expenditures, and what amount of funds and materials will be necessary for productivity expansion. This being the case, the total amount of the budget has not been decided yet.

"The important items decided upon today are those to which we will try to give budgetary preference in conformity with the availability of funds, materials and labor. Items to be incorporated in the budget formation for the next fiscal year are not necessarily limited to these 29. Among items being taken up as important from the point of view of national policy is, for instance, reconstruction work in the areas devastated by the typhoon and flood late in August, which will be included in the budget as a new expenditure."

NATIONAL SCHOOL YOUTHS TO UNDERGO TANK TRAINING

Selected Students to Study at Military Tank Preparatory School at Mt. Fuji

In order to impress upon the youngsters of Japan the vital role being played by tank units in modern warfare, a group of specially selected national school boys totalling 160 from Tokyo, Yokohama and other neighboring prefectures will undergo a one-day training on October 24 at the Military Tank Preparatory School, recently established at the foot of Mt. Fuji, according to the Nichi Nichi, reports Domei.

A movement to send more youths to tank schools was commenced recently by the Nichi Nichi and the Shokokumin Shimbun, with the support of the Army Mechanization Headquarters.

The boys who will receive a one-day training at the Tank School at the foot of Mt. Fuji will be selected from among national school boys who are mechanically interested.

Spouse of Blinded War Veteran Bares Calibre of Nippon Women

Wife of Captain Who Lost Eyesight in Russo-Japanese Conflict Gave Him 'Light' Through Devotion for 37 Years, Writer Reveals

Mrs. Kikue Irino, who for 37 years faithfully served her blind husband, Captain Haruma Irino, who lost his eyesight in the Russo-Japanese War, has been highly praised in the Yomiuri-Hochi by Ko Hamamoto, Secretary of the Japan Literary Men's Association and the author of "Ryojun," for her devotion.

The text of the article follows in translation:

When I was yet a child, there was a strange old man in my hometown in Kochi City. With a fine austere beard trailing down his chin and always attired in a hakama, he had the appearance of a true samurai. Yet this aged person always had his left arm stretched out erect before him. Moreover, that left arm was always covered with a glove.

The stiff arm appeared strange to the children, who used to follow him and to stare at it.

Lost Arm With Honor

One day I was caught doing the same by my father. Calling me to his side, he reprimanded me severely, saying, "That aged person is Lieutenant Kuwana, who lost his left arm while fighting in the Southwestern Rebellion. Don't you dare show disrespect to that wooden arm which was granted to him by Her Majesty the Empress."

From that day I bowed respectfully to the Lieutenant whenever I met him. However, I had no way of knowing that Mrs. Kikue Irino, a true flower of Japanese womanhood, was the daughter of that aged Lieutenant.

After spending my boyhood days in another province, I returned to my hometown when I was well in my twenties. One day, I met a tiny woman strolling with a tall blind gentleman, absorbed in pleasant conversation. Thereafter, I saw the couple in busy streets, in quiet suburbs, in the compound of the old castle where cherry blossoms bloomed, in fact everywhere.

I finally asked a friend of mine who they were. My friend remarked in surprise, "Don't you know them? Why, that blind gentleman is Captain Irino, who lost his eyesight in the Battle of Shaho. He rendered such distinguished services that he was decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite."

"And is that tiny woman at his side his wife?" I asked, filled with deep respect for the refined and intelligent-looking woman. My friend did not seem to know.

Thirty years passed since then, and one day I went all the way from Tokyo to Kochi City to visit Mrs. Kikue Irino.

The town was the same as of yore. I entered a gate over which hung a small nameplate indicating that that elegant home within was the one I was looking for. On the bamboo hedges were blooming beautiful hibiscus flowers, while tiny crabs peeped out from between the hedges lined on the side of the narrow ditch.

The lady who came out to greet me was a beautiful woman far younger than I had imagined. "It was you after all," I almost blurted out, for there before me stood the very person I used to meet in the streets and suburbs some 30 years ago.

She lowered her eyes modestly, beckoned me to enter, and later revived memories of her husband, to whom she was married in October, 1903 when her husband was 26 and she 22. In February, 1904, the year after their marriage, he was called to the front. Her husband had actually seen her face for only five months.

Was Blinded by Explosive

After fighting at various fronts, Lieutenant Irino, who had gone as the Commander of the Sixth Company of the Imperial Guards Artillery, was blinded by an explosive.

After the war, he was promoted to the rank of captain and was decorated with the 5th Class Order of the Golden Kite and the 5th Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun. He then retired.

"I immediately went to Tokyo to the Military Hospital in Shibuya upon receiving the report. His face completely bandaged, he said to me, 'I'll have to trouble you for a long long time from now. I feel sorry for you.' He did not look like my usual husband to me at that moment. He was almost God-like. I told myself that I would serve with joy this noble person who had given his eyes to his country, and I was so spurred with this thought that I had no time to feel sad," she continued. She was 23 years old at that time.

She calmly recalled the first few months after his blindness when she had to hide all weapons in fear that he might take his life. However, the blind Captain soon found new hopes in life. From that day, Mrs. Irino led her husband every day to the Deaf and Blind School in Sugamo.

The people who had showered her with sympathy while the war lasted, however, became cold as peace returned. Her husband was scolded for stepping upon another's foot, pushed down from street cars, and treated as a nuisance in many other ways. At every such occasion Mrs. Irino felt all the more strongly that she must serve her spouse with all the love in her heart.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, the blind Captain abruptly stopped his Yokyoku and Biwa practices, which were his sole comfort. And from that day, aside from his daily walk, he sat for the whole day before the radio, listening to the news and lectures.

Mrs. Irino made a map of the battle fronts for her husband, indicating the mountains with strings and the rivers with strips of cloth. Touching these with his fingers, the blind Captain was able to know the Imperial Army's movements.

As the war continued, the Captain became impatient of his blindness. "As I can't do anything, you must do my part too," he said and had her go to see the soldiers off even at midnight.

There were times when she could not come home till late at night from her behind-the-gun duties. When she apologized that dinner was retarded, he would say, "When you think of the soldiers, missing a meal or two is nothing."

Burden Becomes Heavier

It was about that time that her mother-in-law, who is 86 years old now, became disabled from old age. Besides caring for her blind husband she had to see to the comfort of her mother-in-law.

Sometime in 1939, the blind Captain began to suffer from diabetes. As a result of the sickness, he became temperamental and gloomy. Mrs. Irino did all she could to console him. She took him to the beach and to the hot springs. But all her efforts were in vain, for he finally passed away in February, 1940, at the age of 64.

Though she had lost her husband, she did not cry her days away. On the contrary, she resolved to give the rest of her life to the cause. In July of that very year, she was appointed the woman leader of the Consultation office of the Kochi Prefecture Central Military Relief Association. Taking charge of 26 cho and villages, she visits to this day the homes of the soldiers to give whatever advice they need.

She has to walk for miles in the provincial Tosa where transportation is by no means good, but she works with vigor and delight, only too happy to be able to serve the nation behind the guns.

For the sake of the families of blinded soldiers, I asked her what points she thought were important for them to remember. After contemplating for a while, she stated that the first important point was to keep one's health, the second, family members should be extremley patient, for the blinded are easily peeved.

The sun was way to the west, and a faint gloom hovered over us. Thinking it time for me to leave, I looked into her face, and noticed the deep lines of toil and care imprinted on her beautifully featured face.

"Is there any sweet memory in your long past that you can tell me?" I asked, rather an impertinent question.

Laughing lightly, she said, "I used to plant all kinds of fragrant flowers in my small garden, for, you see, my husband was very fond of them. I remember he used to call me from the garden like a child." Her face seemed to brighten as she recalled the sweet memory.

I rose and went into that garden. In a corner of the garden where grasses were now growing wildly, sweet little red and yellow four-o'clocks were sweetening the air with fragrant perfume. On the hedge bloomed a last rose to remind one of the sweet past. The autumn twilight was beautiful. On the branch of a persimmon tree, a cicada sang gaily.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

movements participated in by the various bodies under its control. This is a source of much encouragement to us.

We will be frank enough to point out that, in guiding national movements, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should exercise the utmost care in regard to reactions abroad, especially those in America and Britain. We understand that productivity expansion is among the aims of the new national movements proposed by the Association. The Association should be mindful of the important role being played by propaganda in modern wars and should be most careful that any national movements which it may guide will not be taken advantage of by enemy propaganda.

SUPPLY LACK HITS PRODUCTION IN U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

have not been reached to this day. The stupendous weakness of mass production has been bared in that work cannot be done in such a set up even if one small part is missing. It is the same with General Motors and other great plants which have shifted to war production.

The Ford plants and other factories will be able to demonstrate their tremendous efficiency and be able to fully play their part of being the Allies' arsenal when and if the workers become familiar with their work and all essential materials become available. But today it has become very doubtful whether essential materials will ever become available. As time passes the workers will probably become skilled at their work, but materials, especially those which must be imported, have become short, and even domestic materials are not easily obtained.

At present, factories have had to cut down their hours of operation because of the lack of an essential, special type of steel which is necessary in the production of airplane motors, and because of the dearth in the supply of rubber. A future increase in efficiency is also gravely difficult. Regarding the production of tanks and anti-aircraft guns among other things, there are some newly shifted factories which have not yet begun to operate.

However, according to a recent official announcement, the regular airplane plants produced 5,000 planes in a month, an increase of 1,000 planes over production in May. And America, using every channel of propaganda, is loudly proclaiming its tremendous capacity in production to the world. It has been able to demonstrate its capacity of production because it had a foundation for mass production and standardization. On the point of standardization, it is of interest to note that there are only 13 types of bottles produced throughout America, and that apartment houses have the same size windows and elevators in every part of the Continent.

Standardization Useful

At first look, it seems that such a standardization was effected in peacetime in preparation for war, but such is not the case. It was done because it was better business, it was more suitable for mass production. But at any rate it has proved itself to be useful in wartime. But America is suffering a dire experience in that Britain's weapons and ammunition were not standardized with the American. American shells sometimes did not fit British guns, and American planes sent to Britain could not be repaired with British parts. America itself was fully standardized even in peacetime but it suffered because Britain was not.

It is the national character of the Americans to propagandize. And President Roosevelt is a Yankee who gives expression to this character most frequently. He is seen simply enumerating claptrap astronomical figures and spreading propaganda as if America was emerging victorious over its enemies in the current war. He seems unable to distinguished between war and propaganda. In war there is no doubt that ability is the main thing to be taken into account, and therefore propaganda unattended by ability brings no tangible results.

In January this year President Roosevelt is said to have made public his plan for the production of arms and other war supplies, enumerating astronomical figures. He said that 60,000 airplanes, 47,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, 8,000,000 tons of shipping, etc. are scheduled either to be manufactured or constructed within this year, and that the total expenses required for this production are 56,000,000,000 dollars. At the same time, the war production plan for the following year was given as 125,000 airplanes, 85,000 tanks, 35,000 anti-aircraft guns and 10,000,000 tons of shipping, which are scheduled to be either manufactured or constructed during next year. No doubt the Allied Powers were much delighted when informed of this plan, but it is to be noted that even if all the airplane manufacturing factories in America were operated in full swing, the actual number they can produce is far from reaching that which is given by the President.

War Material Shortage

Military experts say that by next year America will be confronted with a shortage of war materials and consequently it will not even be able to produce 60,000 airplanes, in contrast to the 120,000 which it boasted that it could produce during the year. This also holds true with tanks, anti-aircraft guns and shipping.

Be that as it may, what concerns us is that, although the actual figures will not reach those given by President Roosevelt, at least it is apparent that America is capable of producing tremendous quantities of munitions. But it remains unknown whether the quality of these war supplies will be superior or inferior. Probably America is more concerned with numbers and quantity than quality, as is the case with those who are under the spell of material civilization. Under actual fighting conditions it has been brought to light that the defensive and offensive power of the American-made tanks of the "General Grant" type are considerably inferior to German-made tanks on the Egyptian front.

Now, as to the shipbuilding plan, despite the fact that America might have an actual record of a super-speed in shipbuilding, the indications are that there is but a slim possibility of the same rate of speed being kept up in building the tonnage of the shipping to be constructed within this year under President Roosevelt's shipbuilding plan. And to make matters worse, the tonnage of shipping America is capable of producing is far from reaching the tonnage which is being sent to the bottom of the sea by the German submarines. Thus the number of ships possessed by the Allies is gradually decreasing and no matter with what speed America may be able to build ships the tonnage of the same cannot reach that which is being sunk by the Axis submarines.

Shipping Losses Heavy

To cite an example, during the month of April this year the number of ships built by America was said to be 36, while the number of ships sunk was given as 5[illegible]. During the month of May the number of ships built was given as 58, while the number of vessels sunk totalled 92. Again during the month of June of the same year the number of bottoms constructed reached 66, but the number of the same sunk was given as [illegible].

Confronted with such a keen shortage of shipping, it is evident that America will not be able to contribute toward increasing the efficiency of the Allies' arsenal in the current war. This of course is not only a source of anxiety to America alone but is worrying the Allies as well. Such being the case, what can be done with the "Allies' arsenal" operated by America, when Britain, the Chungking regime and Australia are almost every day placing huge orders for arms and ammunition?

The Allies are not only suffering losses in their shipping but they are also suffering huge losses in their skilled seamen. Probably it is due to this that they are not capable of forming the second front in Europe.

If so, what can America do to serve as the arsenal of the Allies? How can it solve effectively problems relative to shipping, production of arms and ammunitions and to the transportion of the same? America is said to have arrived at the conclusion that the maximum efficiency of its arsenal should first be attained, leaving aside the question of where it should concentrate its forces. As a result, the War Production Board of America has made an improvement in its organization recently. The obtaining and the distribution of materials, which has been controlled separately by the army, navy and the government has been brought under the monopolized control of the board. And thus Director Donald Nelson of the board has assumed the name of America's production commander-in-chief in the current war.

Under Nelson, there are two vice directors, one in charge of the distribution of materials, and another holding the position of secretary-general. Furthermore, few others holding important positions in the American army, navy and air forces have also been included in the new personnel of the board. With this new array of members, the board is to meet once every fortnight, with Secretary-General Wilson presiding over the meeting which will be devoted to the discussion of the basic issues relating to the production and distribution of war materials.

Director Nelson of the war production board is primarily charged with the duty of solving first the problems relating to the shipping and transportation of war supplies. However, the most urgent problem to be solved by him is how to transport war supplies.

By the Allies here is meant those of the territories reduced and occupied by the Axis Powers. Even if America possessed the bottoms to ship the supplies, it could not do so. After all, the problem regarding the delayed shipment of the war supplies to the Allies is one which is very complicated and bound up with America's diplomatic and financial relations with them.

His Majesty Grants Audience to Envoys Returning Recently

Tatsuo Kawai, former Japanese Minister to Australia, and Tadakazu Suzuki, former Minister to Egypt, who both returned recently on the repatriation ship Kamakura Maru, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 10:20 a.m. Thursday. They were later granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

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REICH HAILS SPEECH DELIVERED BY LAVAL

French Premier's Message to Laborers to Work for Germany Welcomed

Domei

BERLIN, October 21.—Premier Pierre Laval's appeal made to the French laborers through radio last night for the wholesale cooperation with Germany caused considerable repercussion in Germany and was welcomed by the political quarters here.

According to these quarters, Premier Laval, without being swayed by any prejudice, came straight to the urgent political problem with which France is confronted, clarifying the duty imposed upon the French people.

France is a good neighbor country of Germany which is fighting a decisive war against the Soviet Union for the salvation of Europe from the menace of Bolshevism. At this juncture, therefore, cooperation of France is of vital importance to Germany, in the opinion of the German political quarters.

Most of the French soldiers killed in the current war were from the agrarian districts, but skilled laborers needed in the war industries remained on the home front. With the ending of the hostilities against Germany, the French skilled labor is required to fulfill its mission of regenerating their fatherland, according to these quarters.

ART SHOW TO BE OPENED AT TAKASHIMAYA STORE

Articles in Exhibit From Oct. 24 Will Express Culture And Tradition

Presenting articles designed for present wartime conditions and items which will demonstrate Japan's tradition in industrial arts, the first Industrial Arts Exhibition will be held from October 24 to October 31, on the eighth floor of the Takashimaya Department Store. The exhibition will be sponsored by the Nippon Industrial Arts Federation and backed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Trade Control Association.

In times past such exhibitions merely displayed articles which were intended for export, and the objective was only commercial. However, due to the importance of culture and tradition the present exhibition will display articles which express the tradition of Japanese industrial arts, new wartime commodities for living, newly developed materials and their uses, and items which will demonstrate Japanese culture throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Four thousand items were gathered for this exhibit, and the difficulty for qualification may be seen from the fact that only 340 will be awarded prizes. Kitaro Kunii, member of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and seven others were appointed judges for this exhibition.

Germans Pour Withering Fire Into Red Works

(Continued from Page 1)

but were either taken prisoner or destroyed.

Marshal Timoshenko's designs have ended in total failure and the Soviets' offensive power is rapidly on the wane.

Deadly Fighting Staged

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 21.—Deadly combats—perhaps final—are being staged in the Stalingrad area in the cold rain that has been falling since Monday, according to Moscow cables received here.

A Soviet Information Bureau announcement on Tuesday disclosed that two German infantry divisions and 60 tanks effected concentrated attacks on the Red October Arsenal, the only remaining fortress along the Volga, and captured several positions.

A hand-to-hand death struggle is in progress between the Germans and Soviets for this factory, which has now been reduced to shambles with its large iron frames twisted by the concentrated bombing of the German air forces exposed to view.

At least 500 German planes, with Stuka dive bombers as the nucleus and aided by Junkers and Heinkel heavy bombers, are daily showering over 1,000 bombs on this last stronghold for the Soviets.

Over the mile-long improvised bridge constructed with empty oil drums that spans the Volga the Soviets are barely managing to send death-defying reinforcements in order to defend the factory.

But the crisis is still there, and the Moscow correspondent of the London Times now admits the inevitability of Stalingrad's fall.

CULTIVATION OF P.I. COTTON

Plantations Under Japanese Firms Steadily Gaining

The Kanebo, Toyobo and other firms responsible for cotton cultivation in the Philippine Islands are making satisfactory progress in accordance with the reports received by the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters up to October 15, says Domei's correspondent at Manila.

Out of the 12,000 chobu of cotton plantations, 4,500 chobu has already been planted by the respective companies as follows:—Kanegafuchi Spinning (750 chobu), Dai Nippon Spinning (700 chobu), Toyo Spinning (600 chobu), Kureha Spinning (600 chobu), Taiwan Development Co. (450 chobu), Toyo Cotton (400 chobu), Yamato Spinning (400 chobu), Kurashiki Spinning (400 chobu Oriental Development Co. (200 chobu).

Services Set for Teachers

Memorial services for 2,163 teachers who have passed away in office since the present educational system was introduced in Japan in 1872, will be held at the Education Hall in Otemachi, Osaka, on October 30, under the auspices of the Imperial Education Society, reports Domei.

LEBANON REGIME HIT BY INDIGNANT SYRIAN

Food Shortage Causing People To Hate Allied Forces Stationed in Country

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 21.—The people under the Lebanon regime in Syria are now having a hard time to get their daily foodstuffs, a report from Beirut revealed today.

The regime recently introduced a rationing system for several of the most important foodstuffs with the result that the people can each have no more than 200 grams of sugar per month.

Despite the regime's effort to relieve its people from the keen edge of foodstuff shortage, they are now suffering greatly from the dearth of all eatable articles, so much so they seldom can get their necessities even by the rationing ticket they bring to the stores.

The Istanbul report further revealed that the people in general are gradually increasing their animosity toward the Lebanon regime and the Allies' forces stationed in the country.

MUNICIPAL DELEGATES ATTEND KOBE MEETING

Japan Proper, Chosen, Manchoukuo Represented, City Planning Discussed

Domei

KOBE, October 22.—More than 400 municipal delegates from various cities in Japan Proper, Chosen and Manchoukuo, including Zenjiro Horikiri, Vice-President of the Tokyo Municipal Investigation Committee, at 9 a.m. Thursday took part in the eighth annual meeting of the Municipal Problems Investigation Council which was held at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In the course of the session, Dr. Fukutaro Okui, Professor of Keio University, reported on his studies regarding city planning, while Dr. Saburo Shiomi, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, and Juzo Miki, Deputy Mayor of Nagoya, reviewed existing economic conditions of various cities and possible future trends.

The second and third day of the Council's session will be devoted to deliberations by various committees on problems concerning municipal finance and city planning.

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AMERICANS BACK OUT BEFORE THE STRONG

Japanese in New York Finds Boastful Strength Only Bluster Before Weak

The American psychology is one of complete self-conceit, and one which makes the American feel that he is supreme in everything, according to Tadashi Yoshimura writing in the Yomiuri-Hochi. The American is arrogant and strong against the weak but will quit when he feels that the enemy is powerful, writes Mr. Yoshimura in his article which follows:

At the time of the Manchurian Incident, the writer was in New York. Speaking to an American youth one day, the conversation shifted to the great strength of the Imperial Forces, and believing that even Americans would have to grant this much, the writer proudly pointed to the historical truth that the Imperial Forces had never been defeated by a foreign foe. Immediately after listening to the writer the American youth answered, "the Americans too have never been defeated by an enemy. From the War of Independence to the Spanish-American War, the War with Mexico, and the World War, the Americans have always won."

The writer was astounded and amazed. Of course America has never been defeated. But it has always fought a weak enemy, or after the enemy has been weakened and its wars were ones which America naturally should have won. It has never fought a desperate, decisive war upon which hinged its national existence. Therefore it cannot even be imagined that the American armed forces are powerful. The writer especially had seen the lack of discipline in American sailors, and although not an expert, had felt the slackness of morale at West Point and Annapolis disgraceful. Thus the writer was struck speechless at the conceit of this American youth.

In thinking this over later, however, it came to the writer that this self-conceit did not only belong to this youth but was shared by all American politicians, and by all of the people. All Americans are descendants of immigrants who came to America to do something for themselves, and until today they have been able to do much as they pleased without too many hardships. They are the easy-going sons of the newly-rich. Therefore they are inclined to think that everything will be done as they wish. And there the self-conceit arose in everything by making use of their abundant material resources.

That self-conceit took form in the foreign policy of Stimson and Hull, their diplomacy of threats against Japan. Though they were taken aback at first by the complete defeat at Pearl Harbor, they, who have never acquired the habit of taking anything seriously, still have self-conceit and ask what Japan can do when they bring to bear their favorite mass movements and mass production in making warships and planes.

The Americans always say, "try and see". Herein lies their recklessness and their philosophy of stressing only the results. They never fight only for righteousness. So when the going is not good they will quit but when they see that the opponent is weak, then they will take advantage of that and increase in arrogance and strength. We must understand this American psychology, and without fearing America's power of production, give them no advantage and fight and fight until complete victory is won.

GERMAN PLANE MODELS TO BE EXHIBITED HERE

Display Made Through Courtesy Of Reich Embassy—Junkers 90 Largest

An exhibition of no fewer than 20 midget models of German warplanes will go on display at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi for eight days, beginning November 3.

The model planes presented for display through the courtesy of the German Embassy include Heinkels 59,115 and 116, Messerschmidts 109, and 111, Junkers 52, Dornier 18, Focke-Wulf 200, Fiesler Storch and Gotha 150.

The largest model will be a Junkers 90 which measures about two meters between wing tips.

7 China Plants Returned

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 22.—Carrying out the terms of an announcement made by the Japanese military authorities at the time of the National Government's return to its capital at Nanking, seven more factories were returned to their owners on National Day.

German Heroine Who Fought in 1917

Although only a girl of 16, May von Hauler, shown above in her military uniform, masqueraded as a boy and joined 'his' German comrades at the front in World War I. Decorated five times for heroism while in action, her glorious army career was cut short when she was badly gassed while on her way to the firing lines, the bearer of an important message.

German Widow Residing in Japan Fought as Soldier in World War I

Mrs. Saka, Nee May Von Hauler, Who Played Role Of Modern Jean D'Arc in 1917, Was Decorated Five Times—Served Under Rommel

This is a story of a girl's bravery: a unique story of meritorious service rendered her country by a German World War heroine, now a resident in the pretty Tokyo suburb of Eifukucho. It is the story of May von Hauler who, as a lass of 16, masquerading as a boy, was in the thick of action of the foremost lines in the Alps during the Italian offensive in 1917.

Decorated five times and gassed so badly as to have both lungs affected, the heroine, as Wolf Hauler, was attached to the Wuerttemberg Gebirgs Bataillon (Wuerttemberg Mountain Battalion) under the command of Major-General Theodor Sproesser, and fought together with Erwin Rommel, that brilliant German Field-Marshal who today is leading the Axis forces to victory on the African front.

Now 41 years of age, the widow of the late Kyuzo Saka, a Japanese gentleman whom she married shortly after her arrival in Japan in 1929, Mrs. Saka was born the eldest of the late Major-General Otto von Hauler's two daughters.

Brought up in the strictest surroundings by a father who was of the opinion that his children, although girls, would nevertheless benefit by being taught the value of military discipline, May, as a little girl, came to understand more about soldiers than she did about dolls. She learned to understand the meaning of patriotism and what a glorious honor it is to die for one's country. A great admirer of Japan, her father also used to show her pictures of the Emperor Meiji, General Nogi and the Russo-Japanese War and used to explain to her the meaning of Yamato Damashi and Bushido.

Thus when the first World War broke out, May, although no more than a mere child, was so imbued with the spirit of patriotism that she immediately joined a nursing school. In 1916 she volunteered, was accepted and sent by the Austrian Red Cross as a nurse to a field hospital where, despite her youth, she distinguished herself.

Father Killed in Action

A short while later her father was killed in action and with his passing May felt that it rested upon her to serve in his place. "I felt my country calling me," she declared in an exclusive interview at her home. "I could have become a spy but that type of work is most repelling to me . . . I felt I had to become a soldier . . . I wanted to get to the front lines with a gun in my hands and fight the enemy," she exclaimed with a far away look in her eyes that seemed to carry her back 26 years to the time she was gripped by this magnificent obsession.

Being a girl, however, it was of course impossible for her to pass the examination all volunteers had to undergo, but here she was helped by General Baron Franz Wurm, one of her father's closest friends. The General at first refused point blank even to consider her proposal but after persistent pleas which finally took the form of threats of suicide, he consented to see what could be done.

May was kept waiting in suspense for some time but at last, to her great joy, received orders to the effect that "Wolf" Hauler was to report immediately for duty to Major-General Theodor Sproesser, Commander of the Wuerttemberg Gebirgs Bataillon, stationed in the Alps. It was then 1917 and May was just 16 years old. At the time of her enlistment only her mother, sister, and a few very intimate friends apart from General Wurm, knew that Wolf Hauler was in reality a girl.

"My chance to serve my country as a man had come and I felt myself the proudest person on earth," she declared, adding with a smile, "but I was soon to learn that a soldier's life does not consist merely of firing a rifle . . . the snow, bitter cold, treacherous mountain passes, ration shortages, fighting on land and yet finding yourself among the clouds . . . these were but a few of the hundred and one hardships the men had to face cheerfully in the Alps."

May von Hauler, is shown as she is today, the widow of Kyuzo Saka, a Japanese gentleman whom she married upon her arrival in Japan in 1929.

For eight months Wolf Hauler fought side by side with "his" comrades before it was discovered that the battalion had a girl in its ranks. The Germans were then battling against terrific odds. Casualties were heavy and the men found themselves scattered over a wide area. The headquarters of the Wuerttemberg Gebirgs Bataillon was stationed at a place called Alano, at the foot of Mount Tomba, in the Grappa Mountains, and to this base arrived officers and soldiers of other German units stationed in the Alps. Knowing full well that it would be impossible to offer successful resistance unless there was a unified command, Major-General Sproesser ordered a new regiment to be formed immediately. All the men at the base had to register their names and ages anew. "When my turn came," Mrs. Saka declared, "the officer in charge exclaimed: 'Wasn't Hauler the name of the Colonel who was recently posthumously promoted to the rank of Major-General?' I kept silent but another officer said: 'That's right, but the Hauler I knew had only two daughters and no sons.' I was asked a lot of questions, many of which I could not answer, when finally the officer in charge said to me: 'Hauler, you're a girl!'

"I refused to reply at first, but in the end I was forced to admit the fact. 'Yes,' I said, 'it is true I am a girl but what difference does it make now. I have shared all hardships with my comrades without a word of complaint. I feel I have done my duty and I wish to continue to do so.' "

There was no time for further argument as the need to launch a strong counter-attack against the enemy was growing imperative. The officers held a hurried council and decided that Hauler was indeed a model soldier and as such should be allowed to continue to wear "his" uniform.

Badly Gassed

But May was not destined to remain in active service much longer for soon afterward she was gassed and had to be transferred to a hospital behind the lines where she was forced to remain until shortly before the Armistice.

Mrs. Saka has been decorated five times, but no amount of permission would get her to pose for a Domei cameraman with her medals. In answer to the question, "don't you feel honored to have been decorated?" she replied: "Yes, of course, but I do not like to have photographs taken with my decorations. The greatest honor was in being able to serve my country." She did finally consent, however, to show her medals which she keeps neatly tied up in a small box. They are: The Tapferkeits Medaille, medal for bravery and loyalty awarded her by Wuerttemberg, the Tapferkeits Medaille, medal for bravery and loyalty awarded her by Austria; the Ehren Kreuz, Cross of Honor, awarded her in 1935 by Chancellor Adolf Hitler—this decoration was awarded by the Fuehrer to those who had served with distinction on the foremost lines during the World War; the Verwundeten Abzeichen, medal for war wounded awarded her by Germany, and the Silver Badge of Honor, a medal awarded her by the Austrian Red Cross for distinguished services during her period as a nurse. Mrs. Saka also possesses a certificate to show that she was gassed during active service.

Asked to describe how she was gassed, Mrs. Saka said: "I was carrying an important message from Alano to the front lines and finding my mask hindering my advance, I took it off. I had not gone far, however, before I felt as if I was inhaling the scent of sweet smelling flowers. The next instant I realized that it was a gas-attack and hastily put on my mask again but I had great difficulty in keeping myself from falling asleep. Fortunately, however, I managed to reach the front lines and deliver the message. The same night I returned to Alano and was able to resume my duties, but three weeks later, when I was preparing to make another trip to the front lines, I suddenly collapsed. When I regained consciousness, I found myself in a hospital bed. I was told that both my lungs were affected. I was unable to see for two months."

The medal from Wuerttemberg was granted for an outstanding act of bravery. She was together with a unit of men at the Clautana Pass when there arose a pressing need for reinforcements. A message had to be sent to the rear lines. A call for recruits was made but none of the men who attempted the descent were successful. The unit commander, knowing Hauler to be a girl, was loath to send her on what appeared to be a mission of certain death but was finally forced to listen to her pleas. Leaving the little stronghold at midnight with the thought only that she must complete her task for the sake of her country, she started off on a trip which she still considers a nightmare. But she was successful. Badly cut and bruised through numerous falls, she finally managed to reach the main body of troops, and reinforcements were soon on their way.

The decoration from Austria was awarded for daring during a heavy bombardment. A munition depot was in imminent danger of being blown up but utterly disregarding her personal safety, she rendered invaluable assistance in removing as much ammunition as possible.

Has Many Souvenirs

Among Mrs. Saka's most prized possessions are a long pipe she received in a comfort kit while at the front, a book, Die Geschichte der Wuerttembegischen Gebirgschuetzen (History of the Wuerttemberg Mountain Troops), written by Major-General Sproesser in which her name appears prominently and which was signed by many of her World War comrades and sent to her, and a book, Infanterie greift an (The Infantry Attacks), written by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel which the author signed and personally sent her in 1939.

Mrs. Saka considers Field-Marshal Rommel one of the most brilliant of military strategists alive today. Of him she says: "There is only one Rommel—and he is our Rommel." This, she explained, was a term of endearment used by the man of her battalion whenever they spoke of the then Fuehrer of the Wuerttemberg Gerirgs Bataillon's storm troops. Mrs. Saka has many letters from Field-Marshal Rommel as they used to keep up a regular correspondence up to the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Reich war.

On the walls of Mrs. Saka's study are numerous souvenir photographs of her home in Austria, her war comrades, and on her desk are two large portraits of Chancellor Hitler. Of him she said: "He is our country—our people—He is Deutschland."

Asked to comment on the War of Greater East Asia and Japan's brilliant victories, Mrs. Saka said she always knew Japan to be a mighty nation and that was the reason for her coming here.

"I know that once Japan has unsheathed her sword she will never sheath it until victory is won," she said. "Frankly I must admit, however, I am greatly surprised at the speed with which the Imperial Forces have crushed the enemy in all operations on land, sea and in the air. Japan has not been at war a year, yet what enemy bases remain in the South? It is amazing. Yet when Nippon has sons like those who so willingly sacrificed their lives at Pearl Harbor and Sydney Harbor, how can Japan lose?"

Somewhat of an author, poet and journalist herself, Mrs. Saka before the outbreak of the current war used to write a great deal about Japan for German papers and magazines. She has just completed a book of poems dedicated to her late husband, which she hopes to have published soon. She is translating a book on Bushido into German. She also teaches German.

A great lover of animals, Mrs. Saka has two large dogs, one 11 and the other 12 years old, both of which she treats like her children. "I am so lonely now that my beloved husband has been taken away from me . . . these two faithful dogs are all I have," she declared.

Mrs. Saka has one great regret and one great wish; the former that she is not young enough to be able to enlist with the German forces, and the latter, to see her mother again.

65,000 TO WITNESS WASEDA-KEIO CLASH

Semi-Annual Baseball Classic Slated Saturday at Meiji Stadium

STANDING

Big Six Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost
Rikkyo	3	0	1
Meiji	3	0	2
Keio	2	0	2
Waseda	1	1	1
Hosei	1	1	2
Imperial	1	0	3

In a game which is expected to be played before a record season crowd of 65,000, Waseda and Keio will meet in their semi-annual baseball classic Saturday from 1:30 p.m. at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium.

The oldest baseball rivalry in intercollegiate circles and the Blue Ribbon event of the Tokyo Big Six Baseball League, the series this fall will be limited to this one tilt Saturday.

The outcome of the tilt itself will have no important bearing in the League standings. Rikkyo with but a lone defeat in four games is given the best chance of walking away with the pennant. However, if Waseda can take Keio and come right back the next day, Sunday and defeat Rikkyo the Tomon nine can clinch the championship.

So far the season has been marked with startling upsets and pregame dopes have all gone astray. The lowly Imperial nine slapped a 3 to 2 defeat on Keio, while Waseda was held to a 2 to 2 tie by Hosei. This situation, no doubt, comes about since all teams have fresh recruits in key positions.

While this Waseda-Keio game can hardly be called a "crucial" tilt, the stands are expected to be filled to over-flowing. The natural rivalry of the two schools and the fact that their series have always been a thriller are attractions enough to beckon baseball fans.

Keio is expected to send to the mound, Yamamura south paw, who in his last game held Meiji to three singles, taking the game, 1 to 0. Waseda in all probability will again pin victory on the slants of right-hander Yoshimura.

Keio	Waseda
Yano, cf	Mori, 2b
Yamagata, 2b	Yuri, cf
Sakai, c	Kondo, c
Bettoh, rf	Kasahara, 1b
Ohshima, lf	Yoshimura, p
Yamamura, p	Yoshi[illegible], lf
Kawauchi, ss	Taka[illegible], rf
Nagao, 1b	Okezawa, ss
Toyoyama, 3b	Mac[illegible]ya, 3b

Season Records

Keio	Waseda
Keio 2, Imperial 3	Waseda 2, Hosei 2
Keio 4, Rikkyo 7	Waseda 14, Imperial 1
Keio 1, Meiji 0	Waseda 0, Meiji 1
Keio 2, Hosei 0	

Peking Boosts Industry

C.P.S.

PEIPING, October 22.—With a view to facilitating price control measures, the Peiping municipal authorities have made plans for the reorganization of the industrial and commercial enterprises in the city.

Reich U-Boats' Activities Disrupt British Oil Supply From Venezuela

Small Country in South America Has Been One of Principal Sources to Britain Since Germans' Onrush in Caucasus

By YOSOE OGIMI

Former Charge d'Affaires in Venezuela

Although Malta, which is said to have been bombed with record frequency, is still keeping its feeble existence, it is safe to assert that Britain has been deprived of its control of the Mediterranean by the advance of Germany and Italy. At the same time, her supplies of oil from the east have been cut off by the German onrush in the Caucasus. It is expected, of course, that Britain, in preparation against the current war, stocked up an enormous quantity of oil, but clearly she is faced with the necessity of replenishing large stocks constantly consumed both in the mainland and on the various war fronts.

Where, then, does Britain get her oil from? Only North America and Venezuela. Nowhere else. Therefore, the important role being played by this small country in South America but the largest oil exporter in the world in keeping up the war strength of America and Britain cannot be overlooked.

The oil industry in Venezuela cannot boast a long history. It was only around 1920 that oil first gushed out from the shores of Maracaibo Bay. The volume increased year after year, while the producing area has been extended to include the eastern part of the country and also districts along the Orinoco River in the southeastern part.

Venezuela's oil production was greatly spurred by American and British capital with the outbreak of the second European war. The production in 1941 is said to be 33,000,000 tons. America, intent on preserving its oil-fields and to facilitate oil supplies in the eastern part of the country, launched on the policy of first exhausting Venezuela's oil resources. This policy prompted the conclusion in 1939 of a trade agreement between the two countries, under which America lowered the import tariff on oil from Venezuela.

In February, 1942, German submarines appeared off Curacao and Aruba and sank several tankers carrying oil from Maracaibo and also bombed the Standard Oil Company's refineries in Aruba.

To the Venezuelans who were taking life easy in a land of perpetual spring on a tropical plateau this German submarine activity was a bolt from the blue. It was comical to see them taken completely aback and shout "The war is now at our doors".

Since then, German submarines have made their appearance repeatedly around Aruba, with the result that the crews of oil tankers based at Maracaibo went on a strike for a raise in their wages and for the arming of the tankers.

The fury of German submarine activity has had a telling effect on America, too. The famous Riverside Drive along the Hudson is now a desolate boulevard even on Sundays, while milkmen in and around New York have gone on strike due to restrictions on gasoline supply. All this is due in no small measure to the activity of German submarines. It was around this period that the American Government announced its plan of building wooden ships to transport Texas gasoline over the water route between Florida and New York.

With a wedge driven in America's and Britain's oil supply sources and with German submarines active in the seas off Venezuela, America and Britain will have another headache, while Venezuela will be confronted with a life or death issue.

TOKYO KYOJINS LEAD LOOP DESPITE LOSS TO TAIYOS

Hankyu Is in Second Place While Yamato in Cellar; Play on Saturday

Although the Tokyo Kyojins lost a game on Wednesday, they were able to maintain a comfortable lead in the Nippon Professional Baseball League.

The third-place Taiyos beat the local Kyojins 4 to 3 with Furutani and Noguchi handling the pitching assignment for Taiyo. Fujimoto of Kyojin was the losing pitcher.

The lowly Yamato club shut-out Nagoya, 6 to 0 with Ishihara limiting Nagoya to four safeties, while the victors nicked Morie and Ishimaru for 10 bingles, including a pair of two-baggers by Kaneko, hefty first baseman. No other games were scheduled for the day.

Following two days of traveling, play will be resumed on Saturday, at the Korakuen stadium, Tokyo, and Nishinomiya Stadium, near Osaka.

STANDINGS

Professional Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pct.
Kyojin	15	1	7	.682
Hankyu	11	3	9	.550
Taiyo	11	1	9	.550
Asahi	10	3	9	.526
Nagoya	10	2	10	.500
Nankai	10	0	12	.455
Hanshin	8	3	11	.421
Yamato	1	3	13	.278

The schedule for the remainder of the month follows:

KORAKUEN STADIUM

Oct. 24—Nagoya vs Hankyu and Asahi vs Taiyo.
.. 25—Nagoya vs Asahi and Hankyu vs Taiyo.
26—Asahi vs Nagoya and Taiyo vs Hankyu.

NISHINOMIYA STADIUM

Oct. 24—Yamato vs Kyojin and Hanshin vs Nankai.
.. 25—Yamato vs Nankai and Hanshin vs Kyojin.
.. 26—Kyojin vs Yamato and Nankai vs Hanshin.

Kansai Notes

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia spelled finis to the 72 years' history of the exclusive Kobe Club and from the flag-staff which before December 8, 1941, bore the banner of the citadel of Anglo-Saxon snobbery in the port city, flutters the proud ensign of the Imperial Navy, for the familiar brick building south of the Recreation Ground is now the headquarters of the Kobe Naval Superintendence Office.

The alterations and repair work were completed recently and the Kobe Naval Superintendence Office moved into its new premises on October 19.

It will be of interest to note briefly the history of the Kobe Club which drew its last breath last December at the ripe age of 72. The Kobe Club—first known as the Union Club, later called the International Club and also the English Club and finally by its latest name—was organized in the spring of 1869 with the British Vice-Consul as president. The first building of the Kobe Club was on hired premises while the German Club, established a year or two previously, occupied a fine building of its own. Envious of the Germans' superior club premises, the Kobe Club sought an opportunity during the time of the Franco-German War to force the German Club to sell its building to the Anglo-Saxon club. The Kobe Club tore down the wooden building erected by the Germans and built a brick structure in 1890 and thus it has stood since.

The Kobe Club has served as the meeting-place of snobbish Britons, Americans and others during its long history. Foreign residents were only able to become members after having attained a social standing satisfactory to the eyes of the Anglo-American officers. However, the current war has put an end to the useless institution, and the building will henceforth be put to good use by the Japanese Navy.

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WHITE stucco house for rent. 6 rooms and cellar, with telephone. Yoyogi Oyama, 10 minutes drive to Shibuya. Phone Yotsuya 5476.

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THE MILLIONAIRE WHO SPENT WISELY

It isn't easy to become a millionaire, but it's harder still to spend your millions wisely. Thus spake the late Kaichiro Nezu, who left his family five millions, and who had thirty years in which to practise his ideas of wise spending.

"To accumulate wealth is hard, but it is harder to spend this accumulated wealth wisely," said the late Millionaire Kaichiro Nezu 30 years ago, and set about building the first high school in Japan which today, as the Musashino High School, stands as a bulwark of modern education in this country.

Not content with this, Kaichiro Nezu, although he was about 55 years old at the time, decided to devote the rest of his life to the cause of art and culture, and became an art collector of such vigor and intelligence that today his collection of art pieces is the most unique and priceless assembly of art specimens ever owned by a single individual.

Kaichiro Nezu's art pieces are all Oriental, and he did not grudge the expense of an enormous amount of time, labor and money in their collection, believing, as he did, that instead of lying scattered about in different parts of the world, they would serve mankind better if they were brought together and conveniently placed for study and research.

Public Welfare

Until his death at the age of 81 last year, Kaichiro Nezu was a man who always had the welfare and progress of his countrymen foremost in his mind. As an industrialist he was of a calibre that the world rarely sees. Besides being a member of the House of Peers, he was also president of many railway, insurance, automobile and tramway companies. In his later years he became adviser to the more important commercial and industrial bodies in the country. At one time he became president of the former Kokumin Shimbun, although he resigned from the post after a short term of office.

The name Kaichiro Nezu is best known, perhaps, in connection with railways. Nezu was the first man to fling a bridge over the Tone River, and to build a railway to Nikko, world famed beauty spot of Japan, to Mount Koya, the Mecca of Buddhist pilgrims, and other places that no other man had even thought of in connection with railways.

His friends who have outlived him remember him as a fighter of tenacity, a fighter whose strength came from the fact that he was always fighting for the welfare of the people and not for selfish purposes. To the end of his days, Kaichiro Nezu was always concerned with public affairs more than with private. "Don't expect me to leave you any fortune," he used to tell his family; "my money is for the people, not for you." Nevertheless, his family was relieved when it received ¥5,000,000.

Tokyo in 1901

Born in 1860 in Yamanashi Prefecture, the second son of Toemon Nezu, he remained in the country until 1901, when he turned his step and his talents to Tokyo, city of endeavor, which many young men enter with hopes and leave in despair. Although at first he engaged himself in politics, he soon retired from this field to devote his energies to the promotion of railway traffic and transportation.

At that time the use of water power was still unknown, and motive power for industry had to be coal. Coal was not easy to obtain, for coal-mining then was not in its present advanced stage. Nezu proceeded to buy up the coal rights with such vigor that he gained many antagonists. But he was a man ready with tongue or fist to fight for his beliefs, and he believed that better railways meant better living conditions for the people. His enterprises prospered, and he was able to absorb other rival concerns. The introduction of hydro-electric power speeded up this work.

The first railway in the city was a horse railway. Traffic in the suburbs was provided for by the Shigai Railway, which was entirely unconnected with the city railway. Nezu realized that in the interests of traffic in general, the city and the suburb lines must be joined together.

Amalgamation

His endeavors led to the amalgamation of three different railway firms at that time. Nezu, as the central figure in this movement for amalgamation, was often in personal danger, and the police offered to provide an escort for his safety

But Nezu, a tough fighter, refused the offer. "What I am doing," he said, "is not for any personal benefit, but for the welfare of the city. The causes of right will triumph in the end."

The Tobu Railway, with which Nezu was principally concerned, was formerly a Mitsubishi concern. But the Mitsubishi firm failed to make a success of it, probably because the line was too short, for it stopped short 45 miles before it reached the Tone River. The railway was facing utter failure when Nezu came on the scene.

Nezu was 45 at the time. After examining the situation he declared. "The line is failing because it is too short. The duty of railways is to provide for long-distance traffic. Fling a bridge over the river and extend the line."

But his words met with strong opposition, and the project came to nothing. Finally the Mitsubishi firm decided to let Nezu tackle the job. Nezu agreed to undertake the work but stipulated that he must not be interfered with, as he wished to carry out the project in his own way.

Builds a Bridge

He was hard pressed for capital at the time, but he managed to carry out the terms of the agreement, and today the Tone river bridge graces the landscape as one of the best engineering achievements of the Tobu Railway.

Kaichiro Nezu was a man of foresight and vision. He was the man who built the 65-mile branch railway to Nikko, world-famed beauty spot of Japan. The line was a financial loss at first, but today it is one of the most paying lines on the Tobu Railway. The line passes through thickly wooded regions rich in timber. The lumbering industry progressed as a natural result of this easy means of transportation. The Kobu Railway and the Mount Koya Railway were also built by Nezu.

It was an axiom with Nezu that industry and railways should go together, and all throughout his active life he devoted himself to the promotion of industry through better means of communication and transportation.

In the course of his life he accumulated a large amount of money but it was his professed desire to spend his wealth for the welfare of the people, not for himself or for his descendants. When he was 55 years of age he began to seriously consider ways and means of spending his money "wisely" as he put it.

School-Builder

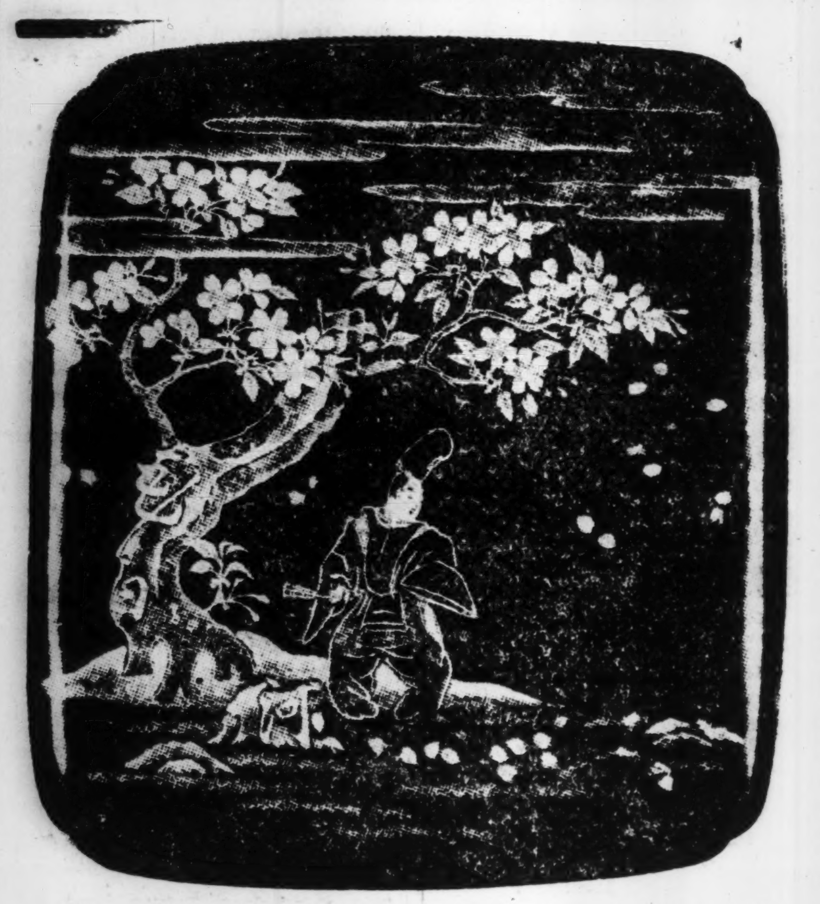
At first it is said that he considered the construction of hospitals, but he decided that hospitals were the work of the government and not of individuals. It was then that he hit upon the idea of building an educational institution that would turn out young men mentally and physically fitted to bear the the destiny of the nation on their shoulders. The Musashino High School was the result of this idea.

The school was the first high school in Japan. Its curriculum consisted of a 7 year course specially intended for character building, and students were admitted only from the first year. The building and equipment cost ¥3,600,000.

At that time there were very few people who gave any thought to the preservation of the traditional religious institutions and customs. Nezu resolved to build a religious hall for the promotion of general respect for religious traditions and for moulding character. He intended that this hall should be graced by a huge figure of Buddha, and gave orders for the casting of an image 51 feet in height, or a little smaller than the Kamakura Buddha. When four-fifths of the image was completed the use of copper was prohibited by a Government bill. As the unfinished image did not suit his purpose it was melted down.

Although it was Kaichiro Nezu's intention to see personally to the carrying out of all his plans for social and cultural enterprises, he passed away last year before he could see their materialization. His trustees are at present occupied with the project of building a special museum for his art collection on the 13,000 tsubo of private-owned ground at Aoyama.

Bronze bust of the late Kaichiro Nezu


The lid of an inkstone-box that once belonged to Yoshimasa, famous 15th Century Ashikaga Shogun. (Nezu Collection)

Part of the Nezu Mansion at Aoyama.

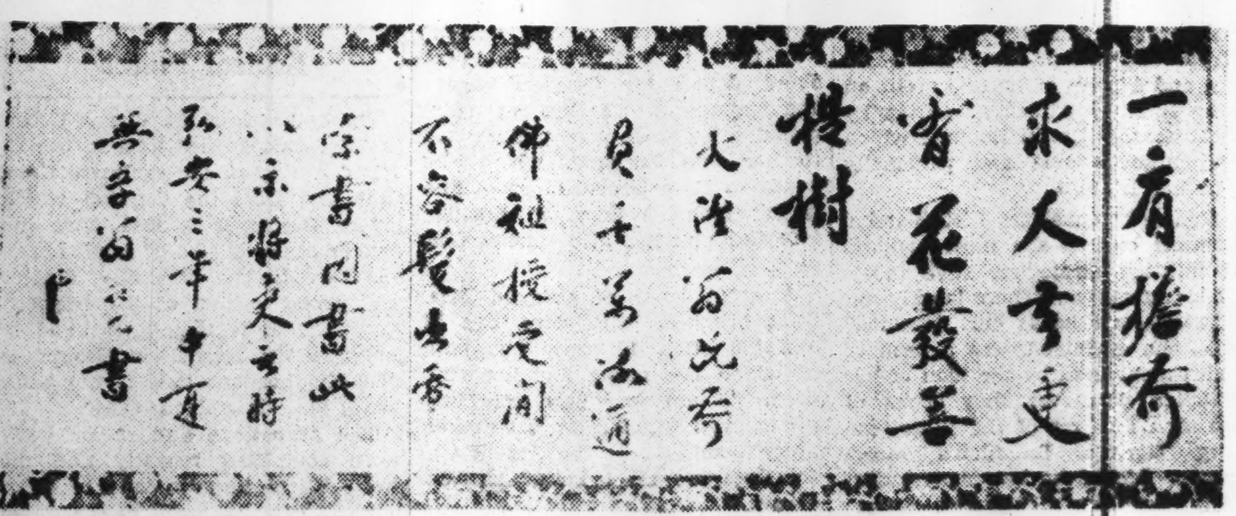
Another rare treasure in the Nezu Collection. It is a wine vase, Tsun, with Oxen Heads and T'ao T'ieh Ornament. Height 40.3 cm. Early Chou Dynasty.

Two rare masks in the Nezu Collection. They are Noh masks. The one with the beard is an Okina (old man) mask. The other is a Yamauba (mountain witch) mask.

The Morning Glory

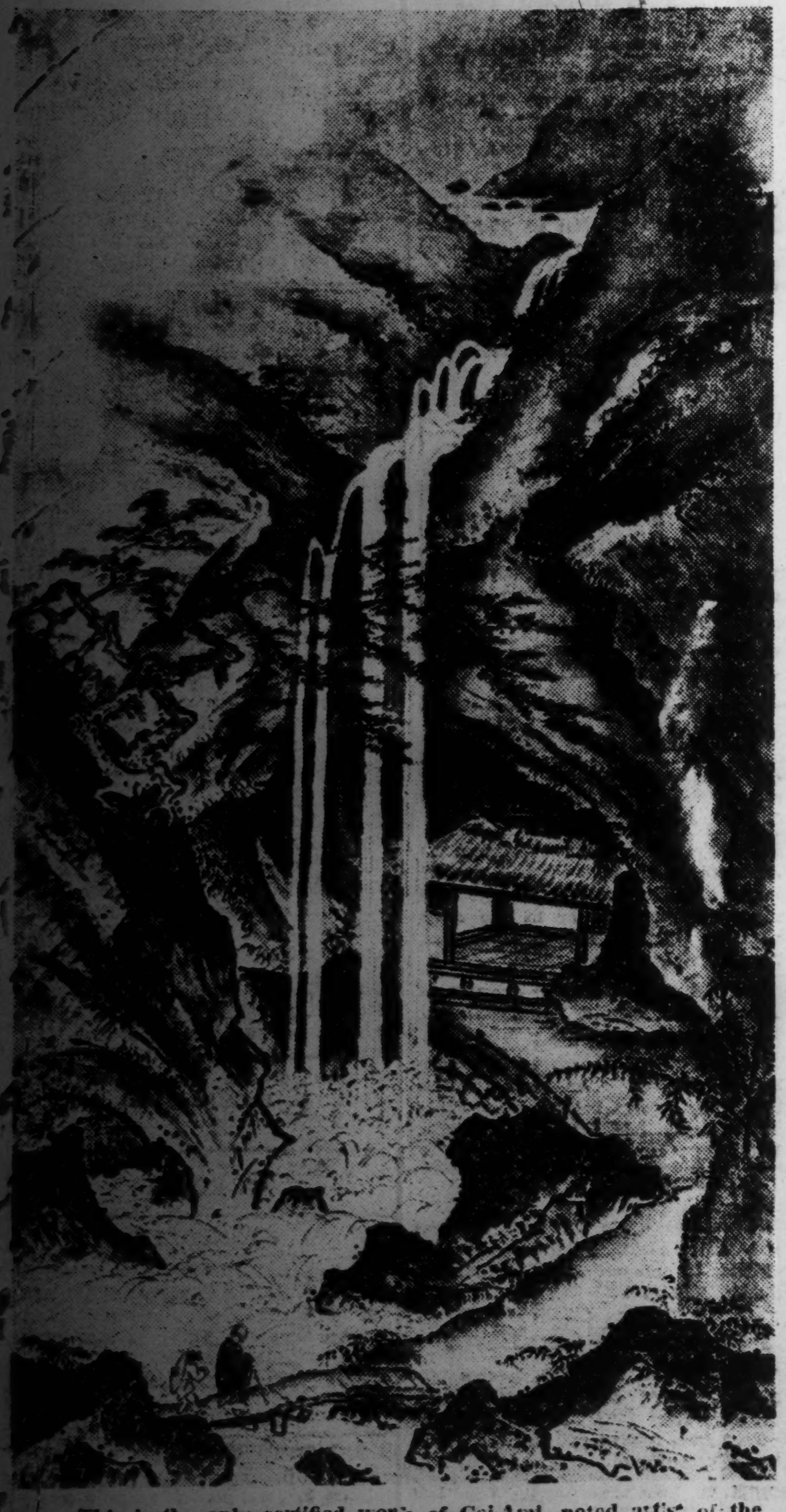
Chiyo

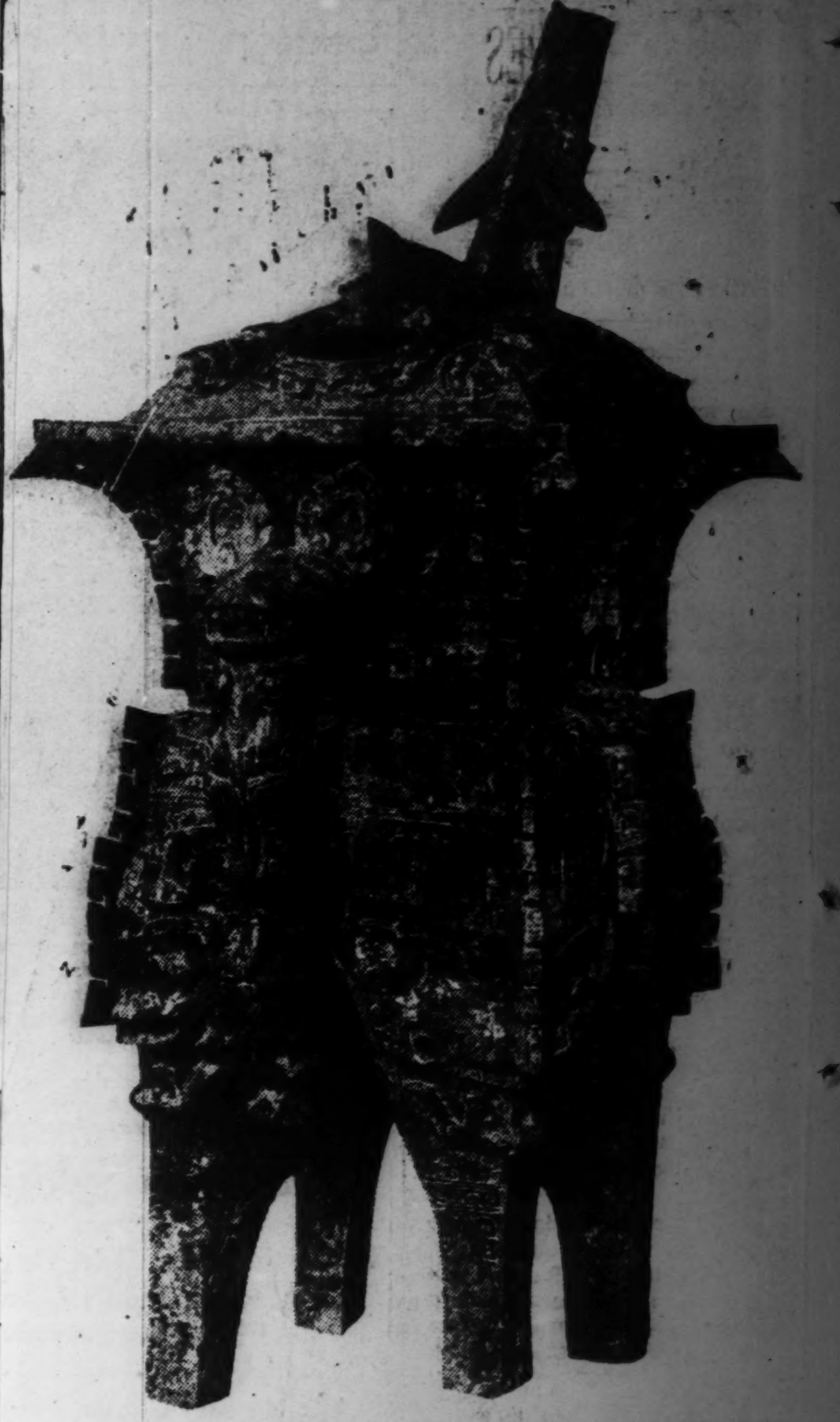
All round the rope a morning
 glory clings;
How can I break its beauty's
 dainty spell?
I beg for water from a neighbor's well.


Handwriting of Wu-Hsueh Tsu-Yuan Ch'an-Shih

(Mugaku Sogen Zenji)

Wu-Hsueh came to Japan in June of 1279, to Dazaifu in Kyushu, at the invitation of Tokimune Hojo. The writing reads: "A piece of luggage left on the road, waits for a man to carry it on. Upon second glance one sees the flowers blooming on the Bodhi Tree."


This is the only certified work of Gei-Ami, noted artist of the fifteenth century. It was painted when the artist was fifty years old. (Nezu Collection)


One of a set of three wine ewers, Ho, with T'ao-t'ieh and animal ornament. Found at one of the ancient tombs of Hsuchia-chung near Changte-fu, Honan Province, 1933. (Yin Dynasty) The height is 2 feet 4 inches. Two of the ewers are in the Nezu Collection. The third is in London.

Public Parks in Japan Have Romantic History

Showing the Inherent Love of Nature Among the Japanese, Beautiful Parks and Gardens Grace Tokyo, the Capital

Mukojima Park

Mukojima Hyakka-en Park, which still has many traces of yore, when Tokyo was yet Yedo, was made by a curio-dealer called Kikuo Sahara during the latter part of the Bunka era (1804-1817) as his retreat.

The curio-dealers of that time were mostly diletantes, almost leading the nation's culture circles, and enjoyed the close acquaintance of literary men.

For this reason the park could not have been planned by Kikuo alone, but by the writers as well, each of whom must have given him his own idea.

The great pains taken to make the park as charming and as tasteful as possible to suit the writers who made it their favorite resort can well be seen.

Flowers of many varieties were gathered there, and the writers erected monuments with their own poems engraved on them or made other efforts to beautify the park according to individual taste. The park was, therefore, the joint work of the literary men of the Bunka and the Bunsei periods and became the symbol of the culture of that time.

In making the garden, Kikuo had each of his intimate writer friends plant a plum tree. These remain to this day as the famous plum forest. Later, the park was bought by Mr. Kokura, the great business man, who gave it to the city as a public park.

Kiyozumi Park

The Kiyozumi Park of Fukagawa was originally the detached mansion of Yamato-no-kami Kuze, the Tairo of the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Later, the Iwasaki family opened it for the benefit of the employees who rendered distinguished services, and finally gave it the city as a public park.

The government has made every effort to keep the park in its original form. The luxuriant trees, the gently sloping miniature hills, and the fountains fill the park with a serenity and purity that seem to be relating the feelings of the loyal Yamato-no-kami Kuze.

Ueno Park

The Ueno Park was well known from the Yedo period as one of the scenic beauties of Yedo, lying north-east of the castle. Moreover, until the end of the Shogunate, it had been the fountain-head of culture ever since Iyeyasu Tokugawa had Reverend Tenkai build the Kanei-ji Temple and had Rasan Hayashi open the Seido Hall there.

The many historical remains in the park are too well known to be mentioned here. It might be noted that a few years after the Meiji Restoration, the park was once on the verge of being destroyed.

The government had planned to build a medical university in the center of the park and was about to put the plan into effect, when it was stopped by a Dutch physician, who propounded to Prince Sanetomi Sanjo that when Tokyo should become a flourishing city in the future, Ueno would surely become a lovely promenading ground that would be indispensable to the people's lives.

As a result the Ueno Hill was made into a splendid park with lovely cherry blossoms, a zoo, and an art museum.

Koraku-en

The Koraku-en in Koishikawa, the oldest park in the capital, was constructed in the 6th year of the Kanei era (1629) by Yorifusa Tokugawa of Mito and was completed by his heir, Mitsukuni.

It said that the third Shogun Iyemitsu was greatly interested in the construction and gave many of his ideas to it. The natural scenery with the enormous and luxuriant trees was used as much as possible with a few touches in some places.

Later, Mitsukuni, who was engrossed in the study of Shu Tzu's moral teachings, tried to weave into the park the moral thoughts, assisted by Chu Shun-yang, a naturalized citizen from Ming.

The Tokunido Hall, in which were placed the statues of Pai I and Shu Chi expressed the virtue of Mitsukuni, who with his brother, Tsunashige, offered to each other the headship of the house.

The Happodo was also constructed to enshrine Wen Chang-hsing, who was worshipped in China at that time as the Deity of Learning. These undertakings relate the strong current with which Shu Tzu's teachings swept through the nation and the great influence it had upon Mitsukuni.

The garden itself has many reproductions of scenic beauties such as the Shiraito Fall, the Oi River, and the Horai Island. There is moreover, a miniature reproduction of the magnificent West Lake of China. The beauty of nature and the superbness of man's art are beautifully interwoven here, making the garden a masterpiece among classic Japanese gardens.

The Night

Though all is still,
Nor one faint breath from icy
 mountains blown,
Yet bitter chill
The night, since thou art gone,
 and I alone!

WAR OF ENGINEERS RAGING BEHIND LINES

Japan Eschewing Anglo-Dutch-U.S. Policy of Colonial Enslavement

BIG IRON VEINS UNTAPPED

Hydro-Electric Power, Fuel Resources Awaiting Development in South

Japan's ultimate victory in the present Great War depends on the success of its economic construction in the occupied areas. The synchronized military operations and economic construction form a prominent feature of the War of Greater East Asia and the war in Europe. The victories of the three Axis Powers in the sphere of economic construction in the respective war areas will have a decisive influence on the new order of the world. Japan as one of the three Axis Powers, therefore, is responsible for the speedy completion of the economic construction work in the southern regions by making the most of its advanced technique, says Haruyoshi Aikawa in the latest issue of the magazine Jitsugyo no Nihon (Business Japan).

The complete development of the immense natural resources of the southern regions form the foundation of the economic construction of Greater East Asia, for those regions are the inexhaustible natural depots of foodstuffs and various raw materials of importance.

Tap Resources First

The economic construction of the southern regions must be started with the development of the natural resources, especially with the natural resources of strategic value, as had been clearly pointed out by Major-General Kenryo Sato, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, in his speech given on September 28 before the 3rd Committee of the Central Cooperation Council. Major-General Sato, relative to the southward advance of those who are obliged to discontinue their business or start in new vocational fields, said at the time:

"Japan's first aim in the economic construction of the southern regions is completion of all preparations indispensable for a smooth prosecution of the present war. The development of various natural resources required for this purpose may be regarded as our sole and foremost aim."

In saying that the development of various economic resources is the sole aim of Japan's activities in the southern regions, one is liable to misconstrue that Japan will pursue toward the natives in the southern regions the same policy as has been followed by the Democratic Powers. Japan, however, is the last nation in the world to follow a policy of squeezing other nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Aikawa declares. It is Japan's policy to treat the southern regions as an inseparable section of the co-prosperity sphere. Japan will pursue its own policy toward the original inhabitants of the southern regions, a policy of promoting their welfare and civilization side by side with the development of the natural resources which are essential for covering its war needs.

Method of Development

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the natural resources in the southern regions were divided among several Occidental nations, which conducted development in accordance with their respective industrial policies. For instance, petroleum, rubber, and tin in those regions were produced in accordance with their respective policies and prepared for their respective markets. The tin of Malaya was refined in the Straits Settlements, but Billiton and Banka Island tin was refined in the Netherlands. Meanwhile, a severe competition was always going on among the oil refining companies of the United States, the Netherlands and Britain.

Moreover, those Occidental Powers were chiefly interested in rubber, tin and copra, which are the staple products of the southern regions and are naturally in constant demand in the United States and other Occidental countries. The development of the oilfields in the East Indies was more or less neglected because it was chiefly for the Oriental markets, especially for Japan. Other mineral resources in the southern regions were entirely neglected. The iron ores, chrome, nickel, chromite, lead zinc, manganese, and other mineral resources were almost entirely left alone, except the production of what small quantity required for the heavy industries of Japan. As for the coal mines in various regions of the south, they were worked in strict accordance with local demand. The bauxite mines of Bintan and Jehore were purposely left alone in order to retard the development of the aluminum industry of Japan.

In short, under the old regime, the natives of various regions in the south were compelled to devote their time and effort to the cultivation of special crops or to the development of special mineral resources selected for them by their white masters whose policy toward the original inhabitants was to keep them always dependent on the provisions and other daily commodities from abroad.

The establishment of Japan's heavy industries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be preceded by the liberation of the native peoples of the southern regions from such vocational and industrial restrictions imposed on them by the old regime in order to keep those natives under its control. Japan must give its first preference, says the writer to the development of various mineral resources indispensable for the sound growth of its heavy industries, for those mineral resources are needed for Japan's armed operations.

The mineral resources of great strategic importance which are available in various regions of the south are as follows:

1. **Petroleum** (East Indies and Burma).
2. **Bauxite** (Bintan Is. and Malaya).
3. **Iron ore** (Malaya, Philippine Is., India and Australia).
4. **Coal** (French Indo-China, East Indies, India and Australia).
5. **Copper** (Philippine Is., Burma, India and Australia).
6. **Nickel** (Celebes Is., Burma, Australia and India).
7. **Chrome** (Philippine Is., New Caledonia and India).
8. **Tin** (Thailand, Burma, Malaya and East Indies).
9. **Tungsten** (Burma, Malaya and Australia).
10. **Lead** (Burma and Australia).
11. **Zinc** (Burma and Australia).
12. **Manganese** (Philippine Is. and Malaya).
13. **Antimony** (French Indo-China, Burma and South China).

Besides these, there is salt for industrial purposes to be obtained from sea-water.

Japanese Engineers Needed

Now, the development of those mineral resources in the southern regions must be carried on and maintained by Japanese technique in its highest form, because in order to emerge victorious from the present Great War, Japan must defeat the United States in technical matters among other things.

Japan's victory in the present Great War, depends on the efforts of its technicians, who are responsible not only for the restoration of the devastated industrial establishments, but also for the enforcement of a gigantic program of construction in various regions of the south. Japan's technical advance to the southern regions, however, must be started with the industry of the greatest strategic importance, accessibility and in consideration of other factors.

In the first place, Japan is required to make the most of the immense supply of laterite as a raw material of iron. Mindanao, Celebes and Borneo have immense veins of laterite, but they have been left untapped because of technical difficulties. Japanese engineers and technicians are now required to overcome the difficulties and make use of the inexhaustible supply of this material.

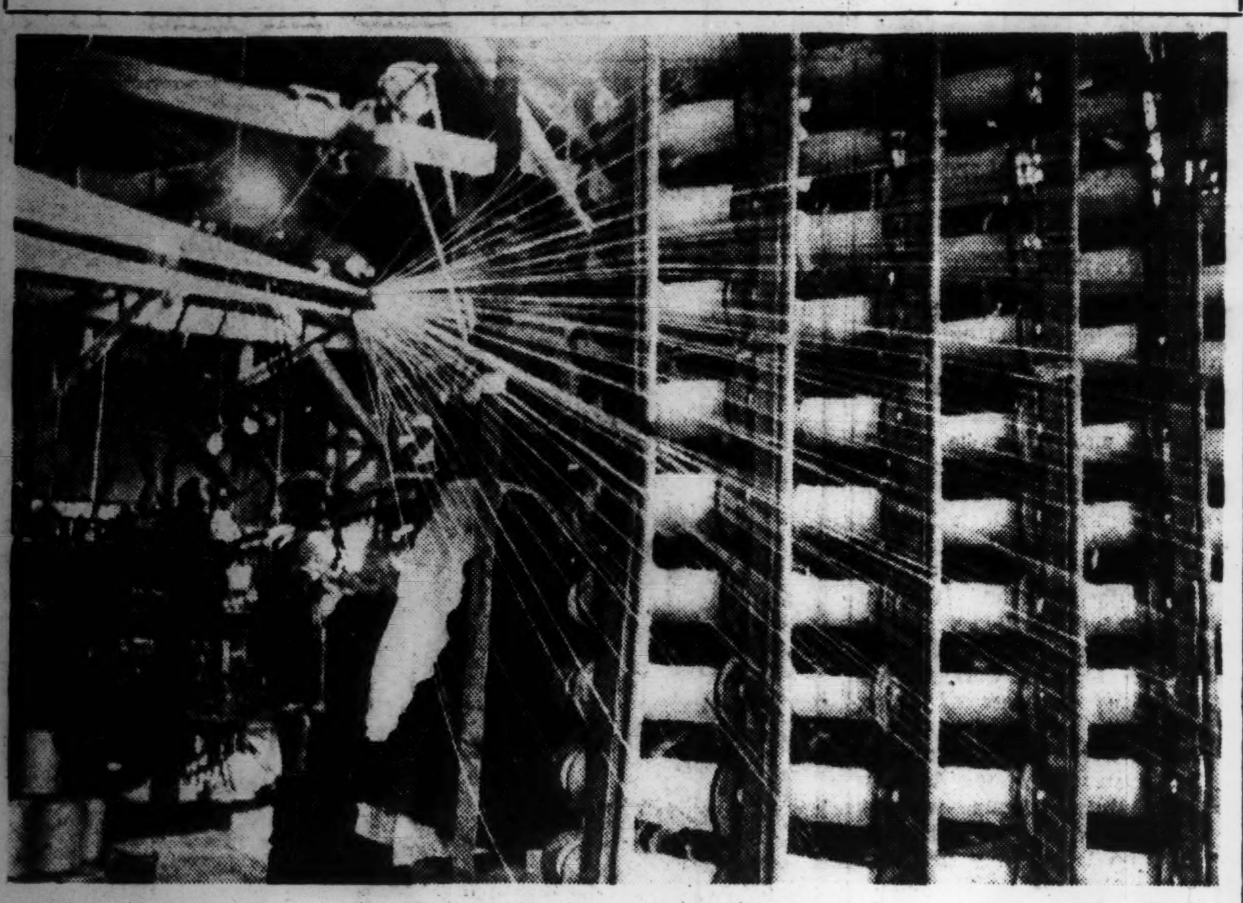
The bauxite of Bintal Island and Jehore has also been left undeveloped partly because of lack of electric power essential for the establishment of the aluminum industry. In this quarter Japanese engineers are confronted with only a minor difficulty. There are rivers and lakes in the regions from which they can obtain abundant power.

Lastly comes the question of petroleum resources. The restoration of the oil industry in the southern regions is quickly making headway and there now remains only one question awaiting solution by the efforts of Japanese experts, namely, the question of producing aircraft fuel from the crude oil of those areas. In this connection, no serious difficulty is foreseen.

Besides, there are industries of comparatively less importance, including the vegetable oil and hemp industries.

The question the solution of which must be effected first of all is the construction of the hydro-electric plants which are to supply power of all industries. In this respect, Japan has an immense army of the first-class engineers, who are expected to play an important part in the development of all the underground resources of the southern regions.

King of Substitutes



Only six or seven years since its inception in this country, staple fiber has secured its position as "king" of substitute materials, serving as fabrics for men's suits, women's dresses, as muslin substitute, stockings, sweaters, neckties, furniture covers, curtains and the like. While its lack of tensile strength and fluffiness are being remedied by continued experiments and improvements, its strong points, such as fine luster, good dyeing effects, pleasing texture and low price make it eminently suitable for mixed weaving with other fibers. In the production of this material, the Axis leads the world, Italy ranking first, Germany next and Japan third.

SILVER QUOTATION SOARING IN INDIA

Price in Bombay Reaches New High on October 13, Reflecting Mounting Inflation

Reflecting the growing intensity of demand for general commodities as a consequence of the mounting inflation in India, the silver quotation in Bombay registered a new high of 101 rupees per ounce on October 13, according to a Bombay dispatch to Stockholm relayed by a Domei correspondent from Stockholm.

The silver quotation in India exceeds 40 pence per ounce even deducting the sum of import duty and freight required for transportation from England. This is higher than the official silver price in London of 23½ pence by 17½ pence per ounce. All this indicates that every silver market in the world is completely isolated.

Until about last February, there had been a good many holders of silver ready to dispose of their holding for a price of approximately 64 rupees 4 annas, but nothing of the like has subsequently been observed. The fact is, silver coins can be profitably melted down by their holders in these days, although the situation has not yet been so much threatened as to create positive apprehension in this connection.

It is true that a fair-sized quantity of pure silver coins is idly stocked by holders in India, whereas the authorities concerned are hastening minting new silver coins, reducing silver contents from eleven-twelfth down to one half. On the other hand, gold quotations in Bombay have not yet risen a much as silver quotations, but the latest quotation of gold in Bombay stood at 238 shillings against the official price fixed by the Bank of England of 168 shillings per ounce. s

Education Pushed in Taihu

C.P.S.

KASHING, October 22.—The Chekiang office of the Rural Pacification Commission has ordered all teachers in Kashing and Kashan districts to register with the office so that ways and means for improving their qualifications may be devised. In the pacification areas southeast of Lake Taihu, compulsory education will be instituted shortly. All adults and children will receive special training to enable them to play their part properly in the New Citizens' Movement.

Bill Clearings

October 22
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215.821	121.142
Balance	31.447	13.916

Vignettes of Bushido In Action

(Continued From Page 6)

homage to the fallen of the Port Arthur campaign.

As the monument was unveiled, the Grand Chamberlain peered through tear-dimmed eyes at the inscription on the face of the tombstone. He suppressed a sob, bowed reverently, and then walked respectfully around to the back.

The reverse of the monument was inscribed with the following, an epitaph from the pen of General Oshima. He read:

"In war we fight as enemies, sword clashing against sword; but it is all for our fatherland; we are not enemies personally.

"Once we fall in the field, we are not foes or friends any longer, but we are all patriotic heroes who devote themselves to their country. Humanity and brotherhood demand, therefore, that the fallen are consigned to earth with the deepest of respect and with the utmost care.

"For this reason, the Japanese Government has especially ordered its military authorities at Port Arthur to search for and exhume the bodies of Russian patriots who died for their country, which had temporarily been buried on the spot where they were found, and give them a reinterment with all respect, within this cemetery. . . . "

The Grand Chamberlain, of an emotional race, now could not control his feelings. Nor was he alone in his tears. Quiet sobbing sounded throughout the assembly.

The Russian Czar's special deputy read on to the closing words of the inscription:

"This monument is erected here to perpetuate the respect shown to the noble spirits of the patriotic heroes of Russia, and in order that their glorious deeds may be remembered to the remotest future."

Not a Dead Code

Such is the spirit of Bushido. And it is through action that its essential spirit is made manifest. It is not a code tucked away in pedantic books, nor a philosophy to be studied and memorized. It is life itself, and as such, it makes itself apparent in all ages, in all places. Bushido began in Japan, but certainly its philosophic ideals are too great to be confined to its mother country alone. And ultimately, it will be a guiding spirit for all humanity.

Even as long as thirty-five years ago, when the West knew even less than the appallingly little that it knows of Japan today, Bushido was beginning to be recognized by those few who were fair minded enough to be unprejudiced in their views of other peoples and nations. The military correspondent of the "London Times," at the close of the War, wrote home to his paper:

"The attitude of the Japanese people in the presence of this epoch-making triumph is a sight for men and gods. They have the grand manner of the ancients, and their invariable attitude throughout the war, whether in the hour of victory or in that of disappointment, has been worthy of a great people. No noisy and vulgar clamor, no self laudation, no triumph over a fallen enemy, but deep thankfulness, calm satisfaction, and reference of the cause for victory to the illustrious Virtue of their Emperor."

Kiang Gets New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 22.—Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, President of the Examination Yuan, has been appointed chairman of the Senior Civil Service Examination Committee.

AGENCY TO CONTROL SULPHATE DELIVERY

Ministry to Create Company to Engage in Purchase and Sale of Fertilizer

With a view to facilitating the deliveries of ammonium sulphate through a properly organized control agency, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is scheduled to create a Japan Ammonium Sulphate Delivery Control Company, limited, capitalized at ¥10,000,000 (fully paid up), says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

As a matter of fact the Commerce and Industry Ministry ordered on October 20 influential parties concerned, including Naosaburo Enami, managing director of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company, to form a committee of promoters for the creation of the control company, and it is expected that this committee will meet on October 27 for discussions as to the preparatory measures to be taken. The company will be brought into being toward the end of November.

The paper indicates that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will promulgate minutes with respect to the control company and that the following items will constitute the basic machinery and routine work of the company:

1. Merchandize to be Handled—Dilute ammonium sulphate, concentrated ammonium sulphate, refined ammonium sulphate and waste ammonium sulphate.

2. Routine Work—To engage in the purchase and sale of the entire output of the manufacturers for control of deliveries under the Chemical Industry Control Association, and to operate branch offices in Osaka and other places in addition to a main office in Tokyo.

3. Manufacturers' Prices—Prices will be unified according to quality, grade and territorial locations of factories, except for deliveries to iron and steel refineries.

4. Control Company's Sale Prices—To be unified and based on delivery ex rail or ex shore at places specified by sellers by means of the equalization fund.

5. Transportation Facilities—Ammonium sulphate tankers, tank cars, landing as well as unloading facilities owned by the manufacturers shall be either bought up or leased by the control company.

PLANS SET UP BY MINISTRY TO UP INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Government Decision Will Hold Proprietors of Factories Directly Responsible

In accordance with the decision reached by the Government to hold the proprietors of all factories throughout the country directly responsible for a substantial increase of the productive power of their factories, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, as a preliminary measure prior to the enforcement of the decision, is conducting a careful study of the present conditions relative to the production, transportation, and distribution of raw materials, which will give the authorities concerned an exact knowledge of the efficiency of all factories.

Upon completion of its study, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, through the control associations concerned, will give necessary instructions to all factories with a view to effecting a rational and well-planned distribution of raw materials, materials and labor. The efforts exercised by the Commerce and Industry Ministry are expected to bring about a remarkable advance of Japan's manufacturing industries.

Shiga Long Ago Urged Drive to South Areas

(Continued From Page 6)

his return he published a number of articles on his scientific observations during his trip and current events in the South Seas. He awakened the nation to the fact that the South Sea Islands were in the process of being partitioned by the Western powers.

During his lifetime, he made two trips to South America. After his second tour in 1922 he proceeded northward through Central America and then to North America. When he stopped over in Cuba he was warmly welcomed by the Cuban President and while he stayed in Mexico he met the Mexican President and held long discussions with him on national foreign policy.

Although Shiga died on April 6, 1927 if this great pioneer was still living today he would most heartily welcome the nation's huge task of developing Southwest Asia, and the experience and knowledge gained during his many extensive tours would greatly contribute to the nation's effort in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	121.40	— 6.80
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	92.90	— 2.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	93.00	— 3.00
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

SPECULATION CURB DAMPENS FEELING

Continuous Upward Trend Seen In Morning Session—Setback Suffered in Afternoon

The Tokyo Stock Exchange displayed an irregular tendency yesterday, for, whereas the morning session witnessed a continuous upward trend, the afternoon session suffered an unusual setback consequent on the abrupt announcement made by the Finance Ministry that a positive counter-measure would be taken against speculative elements in the spot market.

For instance, the morning session of the long-term section witnessed sharp gains of ¥3.90 each scored by Japan Electric Development and Shinkosha Iron Works, ¥3.10 by Kurashiki Rayon, new, ¥2.40 by Niigata Iron Works, and ¥1.90 each by Japan Munitions and Japan Sand Iron, while the afternoon session precipitated the sell-off of profit-taking bulls, the consequence being that Daido Steel, old and new, slipped as much as they had risen on the previous day. This trend was followed by the rest of the leading wares including Toa Tobacco, Manchou Tobacco, Japan Beer and Asahi Glass.

The short-term section was noticeably affected by the Finance Ministry's warning, and the bourse issue sustained the heaviest shock, and this downward movement was irresistibly reflected on the rest of the listed wares.

The spot market was as quiet as on Wednesday, and it was evident that traders marked time to stay away from the market for some days and then to seize the first chance available.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	149.7	150.7	147.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	93.6	91.8
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	80.1	80.6	79.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	80.0	80.4	81.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	98.7	99.1	98.5
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	76.0	76.9
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.0	101.3	101.2
Manchou Tobacco (35)	96.5	93.9	93.9

Second Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	....	110.8
O. S. K. (50)	101.9	102.5	103.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.6	76.3	76.6
Nissan Steamship (50)	70.8	70.7	70.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	101.4	101.0	101.7

Third Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	100.5	100.5	101.2
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	145.7	143.9	144.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	71.9	71.6	70.6
Japan Beer (50)	....	115.5	116.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.1	....	44.8
Sumatra Dev (37½)	48.1	49.3	48.8
Asahi Glass (50)	130.3	129.6	126 5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	127.4	7.4	1.4	121.4
N. Y. K., old	111.1	1.5	108.5	108.8
Do, new	95.3	5.5	2.6	92.9
Kanebo Spinning	149.5	9.9	6.5	147.0
Do, new	95.7	5.7	2.5	93.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	81.9	1.9	79.9	80.1
Osaka Stock, new	68.9	8.9	3.3	64.1
Japan Steel Tube	73.0	3.0	1.0	71.1
Japan Oil	79.1	9.2	7.7	77.8
S. M. R.	74.7	4.7	4.1	74.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	94.1	4.1	1.8	91.8
Hokkaido Coal	77.8	7.9	6.6	77.0
Toyo Rayon, new	63.3	3.3	2.1	62.1
Hitachi Iron Works	86.9	6.9	4.2	84.5
Kokura Iron Works	55.2	5.2	3.6	53.6
Japan Beer, new	62.3	2.3	0.3	60.3
Nichiro Fishery	83.5	3.5	2.8	82.8
Japan Fishery, new	49.9	9.9	8.1	48.5
Japan Sugar, new	75.6	5.7	3.7	73.9
Ensuiko Sugar	66.9	6.9	5.3	65.3
Japan Mining	55.7	5.8	5.6	55.6
Manchou Ind	57.9	8.2	7.8	57.9

WARTIME FINANCING BANK TO EXTEND ACTIVITY AREA

Ever since its formation under date of April 18, this year, the Wartime Financing Bank has rendered signal service in connection with the expansion of productive capacities in the various lines of industries in the form of financial aids so far fixed at ¥400,000,000, reports the Chugai.

In response to the applications sent in by the numerous parties concerned, the bank is prepared to approve loans only to those absolutely in need of funds after careful investigations with reference to the situation of materials and labor on the part of the applicants have been completed.

The bank is now in touch with similar organs in Manchoukuo and Chosen with a view to extending financial aids to eligible parties in these regions, and it is expected that the number of applicants and the amount of loans will increase substantially upon the materialization of negotiations between the bank and similar organs in Manchoukuo and Chosen.

POWER UNDER STATE FAVORED IN CHOSEN

Commission Advises Formation Of ¥400,000,000 Electric Company for Peninsula

Opinion in favor of State control of electric power is gaining influence among the specialists and owners of electric interests in Chosen as made clear by the fact that the following plan has been filed with the competent authorities by the Temporary Commission for the Investigation of Electric Power Resources in Chosen in accordance with the decision passed at its meeting held at Keijo on October 20 and 21. The commission deems it advisable, for the expansion of the productive power of the peninsula under the extraordinary situation at present, that a ¥400,000,000 company, tentatively named the Electric Company of Chosen, should be established in order to undertake all work involving the generation and transmission of electric power in the country, says the Chugai.

The gist of the opinion filed by the commission with the Government-General of Chosen follows:

1. Sphere of Control: The Government-General of Chosen has under its control and management all the enterprises relative to the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power in the peninsula, excluding cases where such enterprises are being conducted with the special permission of the competent authorities in order to meet their own demands, or those of the district where the electric interest is located.

Method of Control

2. Method of control and management; (a) The Governor-General of Chosen shall establish a subsidized company which shall conduct all work relative to the generation and transmission of electric power in the districts to be specified by the Governor-General; (b) the Governor-General of Chosen is authorized to order the annexation of various electric companies to the subsidized company in question, transfer by sale of their equipment to the subsidized company, and investment of their capital in the subsidized company; (c) the Governor-General is authorized to decide all matters of importance relative to the equipment of the subsidized company, the establishment of new plans, the electric power supply charges and other matters concerning the adjustment of the demand and supply of electric power in the peninsula.

3. The character of the subsidized company: The subsidized company shall be given various privileges including (a) An extensive right of debenture issue; (b) endorsement of payment by the Government for the company's debentures; (c) extension of aid by the Government relative to the raising of necessary funds; (d) deferred payment of dividends for the Government's shares; (e) Governmental assurance of payment of the company's dividends and (e) exemption from taxation and other privileges relative to the execution of its duties.

JAPAN PAINTS COMPANY TO EXPAND TO S. REGIONS

Mitsubishi Interests, Large Share Holders, to Extend Financial, Technical Aid

In addition to the factories newly created in Shanghai and those under repair and reconstruction on a larger scale elsewhere for a marked expansion of their productive capacities, the Japan Paints Company has decided to extend its network of paint factories as far as Hankow, Shonan Island and Java, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

With the permission obtained from the competent authorities, the company is scheduled to collect calls on its new shares at the rate of ¥12.50 per share, totalling ¥750,000 by the end of next November, and its board of directors are now making preparations to increase its capital from ¥5,000,000 to ¥10,000,000 sometime during next spring.

The Mitsubishi Interests, which have hitherto remained conservative in connection with the management of the said company of which they are large shareholders, have come to the fore to take a positive step in cooperating with the company.

The Mitsubishi Interests expect to have Kyosuke Tamai, managing director of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, and one of the director of the Mitsubishi Heavy Machinery Company, join the Japan Paints Company so as to support the latter from the standpoint of finance and technic.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1942

Joseph C. Grew's Absurd Speech

Joseph C. Grew, the former American Ambassador to Japan, made a speech on Japan again on the evening of October 19 at the War Finance Conference held in New York. Like several other speeches which he had previously made since his radio speech on the evening of August 31, his latest speech was full of erroneous information. Like his previous speeches, it was intended for stirring up the war spirit of the American people either by admiring or by condemning Japan.

Holding Japan responsible for the outbreak of the war, Joseph C. Grew declared in the speech under review that America neither regarded war as a good thing nor liked it so that she tried to avoid making an enemy of Japan. He further asserted that "We were ready to give Japan all the things for which Japan's leaders openly declared Japan was fighting." This utterance, we believe, was inspired or dictated by the American Government authorities; it did not obviously represent the personal view of the speaker. The fact is, however, that in the Japan-American negotiations which Japan continued under very trying circumstances, America kept on rejecting Japan's just claims and even refused to concede Japan's right of existence sticking to her unreasonable attitude. This is clear from the memorandum of the Japan-American negotiations, made public by the Japanese Foreign Office on the day of the declaration of war. Among the proposals made by Japan in the negotiations was one relative to the most-favored-nation treatment on a reciprocal basis, and America stoutly rejected the application of this formula. And yet, the American authorities now make the former Ambassador to Japan come out with the false statement that Japan did not like an honest and reciprocal exchange of goods.

Joseph C. Grew further denounced controlled economy, describing it as something detestable. That is to say, Joseph Grew upholds free economy and condemns the controlled economy of Japan and Germany. His contention is quite absurd, for we wonder whether he, or the American Government, really believes that the war can be prosecuted under the structure of free economy. As a matter of fact, America is now bent on enforcing controlled economy and she actually holds that the expansion of production, in which she takes pride, is possible only under controlled economy. To hear America condemn controlled economy, one might think that America had not the price ceiling act, the act for the regulation of consumption, and the act for the control of industry in operation. Do not these acts which are actually in force in America denote controlled economy? Japan is devoting the entire resources of the country to the successful conduct of the war. Nor is this attitude toward the war against America and Britain limited to Japan alone. All the Axis Powers are fighting with the same firm resolution. That all the nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia are also in the same mood goes without saying. That is to say, the 1,000,000,000 people within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, who are sincerely desirous of the realization of the grand ideal of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia are glad to share in both pleasure and sufferings with each other. They are looking forward with great joy to their future prosperity, freed from the Anglo-Saxon yoke under which they have groaned for many years. In fact, the work of constructing the Co-Prosperity of Greater East Asia is making steady progress, and the day of its completion is drawing nearer and nearer. It is inevitable that during the progress of the war the belligerent nations should experience some hardships. Even in America who is proud of her ample supply of materials, people are suffering from a shortage of materials of various kinds. The 1,000,000,000 people within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia are all willing to put up with any hardship for the sake of lasting peace in Asia for which they are working. Controlled economy is not painful to us, for any hardship is more than compensated for by the prospects of victory and of the firm establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

In the concluding part of his speech, Joseph C. Grew declared that the duty with which the American people are charged is to mobilize all mental and material resources in order to win the war, adding that all things must be sacrificed for increasing military efficiency. These remarks show that by condemning Japan he was in effect condemning his own Government.

Guerilla Operations in the Pacific

It is to be hoped—though probably not to be expected—that the Americans have realized the futility of launching a naval counter-offensive against this country. It is just as well for the people of the United States to know that the results of the recent battles off the Solomons prove that the only recourse now left to their naval forces in the war on the Pacific is to conduct guerilla operations.

A competent naval expert, First-Class Sub-Lieutenant Katsuya Tsuchida, writing in the magazine Taiyo, estimates that the United States, as a result of its many crushing defeats at sea, has not more than 40 ocean-going submarines in service. If this is so, and there is no reason to doubt that it is, even though the United States should contemplate waging a submarine guerilla warfare against Japanese shipping, her actual combat strength does not exceed 10, considering that a certain number of the submarines will either be idle under repairs or en route to or back from home bases for replenishment of supplies of fuel.

In the first great naval engagement off the Solomons the combined Allied fleet of U.S., British and Australian warships was dealt a crushing blow as it attempted a counter-offensive operation, although the enemy had made considerable preparations as was subsequently made apparent by the launching of its second counter-thrust.

But in the second battle off the Solomons, which took place on August 28, the Americans fared no better than in the first engagement. While the battle was still in progress Imperial Headquarters announced the inflicting of serious damage on a new large-sized American aircraft carrier, a medium-sized American aircraft carrier and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania type.

The battle was continued and it is understood that the American losses in the subsequent engagement were extremely heavy, a fact which will shortly be made known to the world in its full details by the Imperial Navy.

Naturally the Americans may be expected to attempt new counter-offensives despite the utter failure of their initial attempts at a come-back, but the two decisive battles off the Solomons have made it clear that Japan has nothing to fear from such operations, rather that she should welcome them, for in every battle that has so far been fought the enemy has been rendered weaker.

Today, thanks to the glorious achievements of our Naval Forces in the two battles off the Solomons, in the Battle of the Coral Sea, in the Battle off Java and in the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan has gained undisputed mastery over a large portion of the Pacific. These brilliant successes over such a wide expanse, in so short a period of time, are not only unprecedented, they constitute the best evidence to our enemies of the formidableness of our Navy.

It is just as well for the Americans to know that so far as Japan is concerned, the American fleet is something that it does not class in the same category with its own. To the Japanese people the American navy is the most overrated fleet afloat. Before the commencement of the present war the United States considered Japan's national strength to have been so vastly weakened by the China Affair, that it was fully confident that this country was in no position to wage a war against the Anglo-American bloc. It instigated and put into force unbearable pressure upon Japan until, on December 8, our fighting services struck like a charge of lightning, on land, on the sea and in the air.

The results of that attack and of the subsequent naval engagements amply testify to the correctness of the contention that Japan has nothing to fear from the American navy, now or ever.

A Year Ago Today

October 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Moscow is shivering today for two reasons: First, the German guns are getting too close to the citadel and second, snow is reported to be falling over the city for the first time this year.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Idea of Self-Determination Was Put Forward by Anglo-U.S. Countries to Advance Their Own Interests

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

VI

(Continued From Yesterday)

The War of Greater East Asia is a war for the emancipation of East Asia. By the emancipation of East Asia is meant the liberation of the peoples in East Asia from the nationalism of the Anglo-American school and to free them from the Anglo-American military and economic oppression so that each of them may have its proper place and that it may secure the unhampered development of its existence. It is, however, noticeable that, due partly to the enemy's biased and self-interested propaganda, the idea of the war for the emancipation of East Asia is sometimes misconstrued as the idea of self-determination. Inasmuch as the War of Greater East Asia is not only intended for the creation of a new world order but has for its absolutely indispensable objective the formation of a new all-embracing political organization in the shape of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, the idea of an erroneous type of racial emancipation is found to be in sharp contrast with the idea of regarding East Asia as an unitary entity. Immersed in this ideological inconsistency, some people prefer to assume an attitude of disregardance toward the racial problem while others, falling prey to theorizing, entertain misgivings in regard to the future of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. However, to those who have a clear concept of the moral order of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is plain that this problem can be solved without any fear of inconsistency.

Is Moral War

The War of Greater East Asia is, no doubt, a war for the emancipation of East Asia, and it is for this very reason that it rightly deserves the name of a moral war. It does not aim at a hollow racial emancipation of the Wilsonian or the Marxist-Lenin type. The present war is not being fought for such an unrealistic pseudo-political object devoid of any sound substance. Nay it is a war of emancipation with vital objectives. Herein lies the historical and cultural singularity of the War of Greater East Asia. It must be remembered that the Wilsonian or the Marxist-Lenin political concept and form concerned with the racial emancipation and the regard for the right of independence are by no means the only or the best of the kind.

The most important thing to be borne in mind in considering the racial problem is that the problem came into existence as a consequence of the growth and development of states and that it represents an idea based on the principle of "individuality." Viewed from the standpoint of history, it is not older than the first partition of Poland.

The idea of forming one State with one race carries with it innately a unique tendency of promoting separation of the races which essentially exist in one group. Besides, since wars have hitherto been the main factor in the consolidation of races, this separatistic tendency has become extremely exclusive in nature.

Races have hitherto maintained their existence through close contact and in conjunction with each other. However, liberal capitalism has forced each race into an individual and isolated existence by cutting it off entirely from other races. Thus, the idea of racial emancipation in the past, in disregard of the history and the actual condition of the races, persisted in interpreting the races in abstract, political and artificial form. Whereas races should and can only be understood from their historical and social standpoint, the racial problem has hitherto been studied in the light of a lifeless political philosophy. To speak more plainly, Britain and America have been exploiting the racial problem as a means of their own self-protection.

Threw World Into Confusion

The Versailles Treaty divided the world, consisting previously of 37 States, into 56 Sovereign States by creating numerous new States of homogeneous races, but these new national States could not maintain their existence for long. Not only could they not live long but they constituted the cause of throwing the world order into confusion and thereby inducing the present World War. That the Versailles Treaty overreached itself is admitted even by the United States Government.

Although the idea of racial self-determination has an outward semblance of an impeccable principle of the formation of national States, it does not, as a matter of fact, embody any sound principle. Because it is, after all, a product of international politics ministering chiefly to Anglo-American interests, it fails to bring true national States into being. On the contrary, it contains toxin which operates not only to cause internal disintegration within the national States but also to sap the vitality of the very races.

This fact may easily be understood if one but stops to think that Poland and Czechoslovakia belong to the Slav race ethnologically and that the Slavic principle has been carried far into the mountain recesses of the Balkans. It might further be mentioned that when the State of Czechoslovakia was newly created, the Slovaks were disconsolate at the prospect of being dictated to by the Czechs, though the Czechs were jubilant concerning the termination of the Austrian rule over them. Again, whereas the Poles were grateful because they had no longer any need for serving the Russians, the Ukrainians were discontented and has often protested against the Polish oppression. Now, granting that China gained independence along the lines of the idea of racial self-determination, the Han race would have to recognize immediately the independence of at least twelve races including the Miao and the Turkish race. Nay, since the Han race is itself a compound race, it will have to split itself into its component parts, the Hua and Hsia races. If so, the independence of China as we see it today will cease to exist.

Moreover, national States built on the basis of lifeless political philosophy take no account of economic phases. We can obtain pertinent examples from the races among the independent States set up after the first World War who have come to ruins because of this drawback.

Ruinous to Many Races

Thus, the racialism and the idea of racial self-determination which are based on the principle of "individuality" of the Anglo-American pattern have, on the other hand, proved ruinous to many races. Not only that but these harmful principle and idea, if left to have their own way, may even destroy the best of States for these theories are dreadful weapons skilfully camouflaged.

Such being the case, it is necessary to discover a new principle or idea regarding the lines along which the races should endeavor to ensure their racial existence and development and also concerning the political form and the form of the State which should rule over them. When one race seeks its own unification and growth as an independent State or when such a necessity is urgently felt historically and politically, the first consideration must be given, in appreciating and supporting such a movement, to the question of whether, as in the case of China, for example, the race concerned has really come to possess sufficiently the ability and the strength to demand unification and independence. The political concept and form as embodied in the racialism and the idea of self-determination of modern times should not be the measuring rod. That is to say, the criterion must be what it actually is, and not what some people, wedded to an armchair theory believe it should be. The world committed a serious error in accepting unconditionally and uncritically these principle and idea of the Anglo-American pattern because their development synchronized with the growth of modern independent States. The very dangerous and anachronistic nature of the lifeless Anglo-American political philosophy will be brought home to any mind, if one but grasps accurately the truth and actuality of the present World War being fought under a new ideal and a new "state" idea which are to replace the dying Anglo-American egotistical conception of modern State.

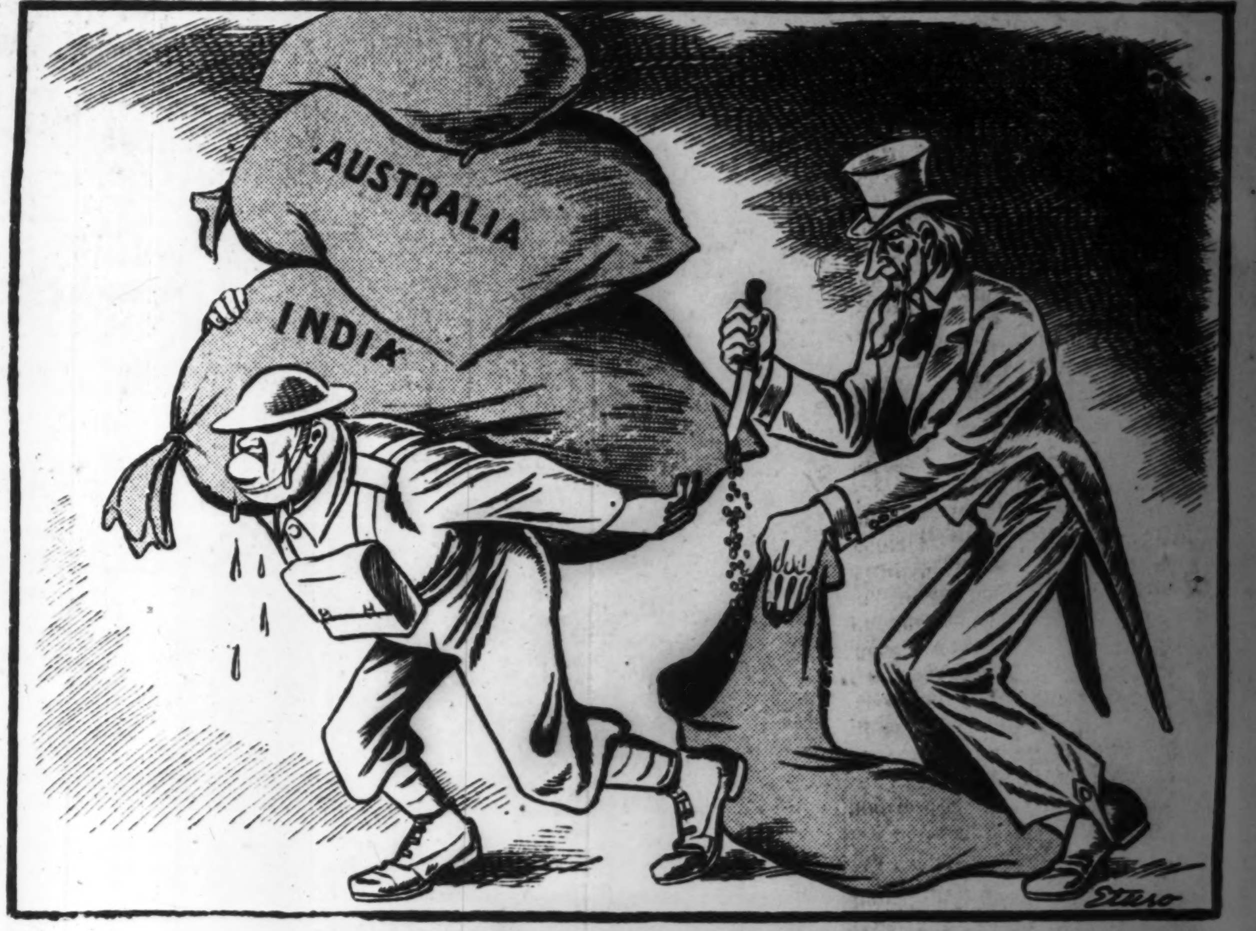
(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Dai Nippon Seinendan Shi (The History of the Japan Youth Corps) in Japanese. Publishers, the Dai Nippon Youth Corps, Tokyo. Pp. 495 with the supplement of pp. 233. For private circulation. Divided into seven chapters, the book covers the history of the Japanese youth movement, dating back to the Yedo period. It is an encyclopedia of information on the brilliant activities and phenomenal development of the young people's organization in the short span of 70 years or so, covering the Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods. Printed in clear readable type, it is apparently designed as the basic reference book for those who are interested in the youth movement of this country.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 315 dated October 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Leading articles: Questions and Answers of Revision of Naval Ranking System, National Training under the War of Greater East Asia, Wartime Gas Consumption, and War of Thought and Education.

Looks Like England Is a Sucker



VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Bushido at Port Arthur

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

On the thirteenth of last month, all Japan remembered General Count Maresuke Nogi, whose memory is honored today not only because he was a great soldier, but more so because he faithfully walked the way which all true Japanese soldiers must, and have trod.

We turn back the pages of history to the year 1904, read the accounts of the siege of Port Arthur, and again, just as we always do when we read of the great battles in which Japanese warriors have taken part, we see Bushido as it is lived—Bushido in action:

It is the last day of the year 1904. General Stossel, enemy commander of the besieged garrison of Port Arthur, wan, haggard, desperate, knew that today was the end.

He had done his best. But it had been of no avail, for outside of the mighty fortress which he commanded there hung on tenaciously, like a bulldog clinging to the throat of a ponderous animal, General Nogi of the investing Japanese Forces.

And General Stossel, as great a warrior as he was, knew himself to be outclassed, outwitted, outfought. Stossel did not know, of course, that the besieging leader of the enemy forces was fated to become not only one of the greatest generals that Japan was ever to give birth to, but that he was destined to become a hero god, to be enshrined forever in the hearts of the Japanese people.

Cold historians are apt to say that Stossel might have realized the hopelessness of his predicament much earlier if he could have seen into General Nogi's future. But even as it was, he had to admit his opponent to be the victor.

It was once more the age-old military story of an "impregnable fortress" versus and "invincible army," and the personality of General Nogi threw the balance in favor of Japan.

"I can do no more, Stossel cried brokenly. "Bring me pen and paper." He sat down, and wrote with tired, shaky hands:

"Further resistance will merely entail useless loss of life, considering the conditions within the fort. I surrender."

He ordered the letter sent to General Nogi. Then he began to dictate a telegram to be sent to the "Czar of all the Russias." In a low voice, terribly shaken by emotion, he spoke the following historic words:

"Great Sovereign, forgive! We have done all that was humanly possible. Judge us; but be merciful. Eleven months have exhausted our strength. A quarter only of the defenders, and one-half of them invalids, occupy twenty-seven verst of fortifications without support and without intervals for even the briefest repose. The men are reduced to shadows!"

General Stossel's pathetic plea ended the terrific battle of Port Arthur.

It is not the aim of this article to go into the details of the battle itself. History books will tell you of the capture of a position called 203-Meter Hill, which furnished General Nogi's army with a post of observation whence indications could be given to guide the Japanese artillery in its work of destroying the Russian warships within the harbor.

The statistics of the Hill fight are: Russians killed, 1,185; Japanese killed, 2,365. In these figures, so laconically stated, there lies the story of Japanese soldiers who, like their warrior ancestors the samurai, gave their lives willingly at the mere word of their beloved leader.

And in these figures there lie the story of two particular soldiers—brothers named Nogi, who sacrificed themselves with the other 2,363 men and thus enabled their great father, the elder General Nogi to say, "My sons killed too. Now I can face the fathers of my men."

Monument Built

History books also add this terse comment: "After the War, the Japanese built a monument for the fallen enemy at Port Arthur."

Just as there is a story behind the figures 2,365 as given in the history books, there is likewise a story of Bushido tucked away within the simple comment, "The Japanese built a monument for the fallen enemy at Port Arthur."

Long years after the War was over, there was printed a booklet which served as a guide to the Port Arthur Battlefield. It begins thus:

"No one who has a mind to visit the old battlefield of Port Arthur should fail to make a slight detour, on the way back, to the graves of Russian officers and men, at the foot of Anshizan (Antsushan). If he has any tears to shed before the shrine of National Guardian Spirits (the Japanese Pantheon) on the summit of Hakugyokuzan (Paiyushan), he will do well to spare some for the dead Russians."

We take the advice of the guide book, and come upon the monument for the Russians, which stands at the foot of the eastern slope of Sho-Anshizan. It is directly to the south of the neighboring Japanese cemetery.

In the very center of the circle of graves wherein sleep the conquered foes of General Nogi and his army, there was built by the Japanese Army a beautiful monument, not of very pretentious size, but of fine and chaste finish.

The white marble front of the cenotaph is inscribed with the following Russian epitaph:

> "For the Russian Soldiers Fallen in the Campaign of Port Arthur"
>
> "Built by the Japanese Government, Meiji 40"

The spirit of Bushido manifests itself not alone during the fight; but it evinces itself as often in times of peace. For although Bushido began as a code for warriors, the passing centuries developed its precepts into a way of national life.

While in battle it served as a weapon no less formidable than the sword, in peace it became the spirit which solaced souls torn by hate, the balm which healed old enmities, the welding power which joined once more in brotherhood nations and peoples who had been torn asunder by temporary misunderstandings.

So we may say that in battle Bushido captured 203-Meter Hill; that in peace it humanized one of the bloodiest fights in military history.

Czar Moved to Tears

We thumb back the pages of history some 36 years, and listen to the "Czar of all the Russias" Nicholas II saying to his Grand Chamberlain:

"The Japanese are a noble race. They have built a stately monument for my defeated soldiers, even going to the trouble of exhuming those temporarily buried in order to give them permanent and respectful interment.

"It has been brought to my attention that General Nogi himself is to attend the unveiling ceremony of the tomb which they have built for us.

"Now do you go to Port Arthur, representing the Throne, and attend the ceremony; at which you shall be accompanied by the Archbishop of Innokent, who shall bear two wreathes, bearing my card, to be placed on the sepulchre of the Japanese land and sea forces."

Accordingly, the Grand Chamberlain made a special trip to Port Arthur and took his place in the company of those gathered to do

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SHIGA LONG AGO URGED DRIVE TO SOUTH AREAS

His Name Is Synonymous With Southern Expansion

By HACHIRO SHISHIMOTO
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

With the Japanese occupation of the areas in Southwestern Asia, many stories have been written of Japanese pioneers in overseas development. In the September issue of the literary magazine Bungei Shunju there was an interesting comment which attracted my attention. It was in one of the series of short articles written by Kan Kikuchi, the foremost Japanese writer. He writes that out of all the essays on pioneers written thus far, the name of Juko Shiga seems somewhat forgotten.

Shiga is widely known as a geologist, a traveller and as an able administrator. After graduating from the Sapporo Agricultural College in 1884 he set out as a traveller. His first trip was an extensive tour of the South Seas areas. He later travelled to almost all corners of the globe, including China, Africa, North and South America, Central Asia and Europe.

As an administrator in Government office he was given the post as the Chief of the Forestry Department in the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry, appointed as a councilor in the Foreign Office and elected as a member of the House of Representative. He was also the only Japanese member in the British Royal Geographic Society.

Popular Professor

After his retirement from Government office, he became a lecturer on geo-politics at Waseda University. Together with Professor Tajiri and Professor Wada, he was one of the three prominent lecturers in the political science-economic department at Waseda University. His lectures were not always limited to political geography but he also dealt widely in statesmanship which he discussed with great animation. His extensive knowledge and his burst of eloquence held the intense interest of all his students. Today when Japan is bearing the burden of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, his ideas on Sino-Japanese amity and overseas development may present a valuable guidance for its execution.

Shiga is held in high esteem for his early foresight of the value of oil for the progress of a nation. He made a lecture tour of the Empire pointing out the urgency of a concrete oil policy in Japan. In his address he described the importance of oil by using the old Chinese adage, "yudan taiteki" which means "security is the greatest enemy." But in Chinese character this is written "yu" (oil), "dan" (cut off), "Taiteki" (a great enemy). He used this proverb as an analogy and explained that a country cut off from oil will perish while the country with oil will prosper. When he undertook a trip to Arabia his primary objective was to study the Persian oil resources.

Tackled Food Problem

He also had a keen interest in Japan's food problem. He made an extensive tour of the world to solve this problem. He held the conviction that to remedy the Empire's population and food problem, the nation's internal policy should be to increase agricultural production and its external policy should be based on overseas expansion, exportation of home products and emigration of surplus population to new lands to develop market for home goods.

As the pioneer for South Seas development, he made a tour of inspection immediately following his graduation from school, of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii in February, 1886 on board the Japanese warship Tsukuba. Upon

(Continued on Page 5)